

94th Congress }  
2d Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

# FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PROFILE PART 2—APPENDIX.

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF THE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION  
AND HUMAN NEEDS  
UNITED STATES SENATE



AUGUST 1976



Printed for the use of the Committee on Nutrition  
and Human Needs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1976

75-939

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price \$1.20

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# CONTENTS

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	Page
Appendix 1.—Characteristics of food stamp households—September 1975 ..	1
Introduction.....	1
Highlights of findings.....	1
Sampling plan.....	2
Stratification variables.....	2
Puerto Rico.....	3
Sample size.....	3
Survey findings.....	3
Chapter:	
I. Distribution by household size.....	5
II. Distribution of gross incomes.....	7
III. Distribution of net incomes.....	9
IV. Income sources.....	11
Rank order of income sources.....	12
Salaries, wages, and self-employment income.....	12
Aid to families with dependent children.....	12
General assistance.....	13
Supplemental security income.....	13
Social security.....	13
Student aid.....	13
Veterans' benefits.....	13
Other income sources.....	13
V. Deductions.....	15
Total deductions.....	15
Shelter deductions.....	16
Medical deductions.....	16
Mandatory deductions.....	17
VI. Zero net-income households.....	19
VII. The elderly.....	21
Total deductions of the elderly.....	21
Work status of the elderly.....	21
VIII. Work status of household heads.....	23
IX. Students.....	25
X. Age and sex of household heads.....	27
Female-headed households.....	27
Male-headed households.....	27
XI. Certification period.....	29
XII. Assets.....	31
XIII. Purchase requirements.....	33
XIV. Puerto Rico.....	35
Tabulations of survey data.....	37
Appendix 2.—Impacts of domestic and foreign food programs on the U.S. agricultural economy.....	77
Introduction.....	77
Domestic food programs.....	78
Child nutrition programs.....	80
National school lunch program.....	80
School breakfast program.....	81
Special food services.....	81
Special milk program.....	81
Food stamp program.....	81
Food distribution programs.....	83
Needy persons.....	83
Schools.....	83
Institutions.....	84
Demand expansion through commodity distribution.....	85
Government sponsored agricultural export program.....	85
Summary.....	91
Impacts of the agricultural economy.....	91



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## APPENDIX 1

### CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS— SEPTEMBER 1975 <sup>1</sup>

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#### INTRODUCTION

This report presents the major findings of the Department of Agriculture's 1975 survey of the characteristics of food stamp households. The data reported were collected from case files of households certified as eligible for participation in the food stamp program during September 1975.

The study is nationwide in scope. The statistical universe is the set of all case files of households certified eligible to participate in the food stamp program in September 1975. The sampling plan called for 11,508 household records, and a total of 11,327 acceptable observations were obtained.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

The major findings are reported in detail for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Because the distribution of important variables is quite different in Puerto Rico, the data for Puerto Rico are reported separately in chapter XIV.

1. The average total amount of deductions from gross income was \$77 per month for all households, an average of deductions for those which claimed a deduction and those which did not. About 83 percent of all households claimed some deduction; the average deduction for these households was \$93 per household.

2. For all households in which an elderly person (age 65 or over) resided, the average total deduction was \$46. Among those households with elderly persons which claimed a non-zero deduction, the average total deduction was \$62. Clearly, elderly households had smaller than average total deductions.

3. The average household size was 3.2 persons. One- and two-person households comprised 46 percent of all households.

4. The average gross monthly income for all households was \$298; the average net income was \$223.

5. Females headed 64 percent of all households. Their average household size was 3. Households headed by males had an average household size of 3.6.

6. There were 1 million elderly persons (age 65 or over) in the food stamp program, about 6 percent of total participants. Although elderly people tended to live in small households, most small households did not have elderly members.

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<sup>1</sup> Published by the Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, May 1976, FNS-160.



7. Of all households, 76.6 percent had nonworking heads and reported no earned income, 15.4 percent had household heads working full time, and 4.5 percent had household heads working part time (less than 30 hours per week). Of all households, 3.5 percent reported income earned from a member who was not the head of the household.

Seventy-seven percent of households with the head between ages of 18 and 65 had nonworking household heads. Among male-headed households in this group, 68 percent were nonworking; for females, 82 percent. Working reflects an employment status indicated in welfare office files. It does not imply any official labor force definition.

8. Forty-two percent of all households received AFDC income (2.2 million households). Twenty-six percent of all households had only AFDC; 16 percent had another source of income in addition to AFDC.

9. There were 892,000 households with SSI income (17 percent of total households). Of their SSI recipients, 271,000 (30 percent) had no other source of income. Among all households which had SSI income, the household size averaged two persons. The average gross income for all SSI households was \$228; net income averaged \$193, reflecting smaller average deductions than non-SSI households.

10. 429,000 households received General Assistance (GA) income (8.2 percent of all households); 294,000 (68 percent of GA's) had no other source of income. Among households with GA income the average gross income was \$225; net income was \$170 and average household size was 1.9 persons.

11. 202,000 (or 1.3 percent) of the September 1975 food stamp population were students over 18 years of age. Of all households, 3.9 percent had students over age 18 in them. Their average household size was 1.1 persons, and 22 percent of them took the education deduction.

12. There was a wide dispersion of length of certification periods, with the median reported in the 6- to 9-month category.

13. Among households which had neither SSI nor AFDC income, the median value of reported assets was exactly zero.

14. Converting Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annual poverty guidelines to monthly figures, about 77 percent of all food stamp households had gross incomes below the poverty levels in effect for September 1975. Thirteen percent had incomes between 100 and 125 percent of poverty, 5 percent fell between 125 and 150 percent, and 4 percent had gross incomes in excess of 150 percent of the poverty level.

## SAMPLING PLAN

In October 1975, data were collected by Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) field staff from household records in welfare offices across the country and in Puerto Rico. A total of 11,508 records were sampled, as well as backups, for households certified eligible for food stamps for September 1975.

## STRATIFICATION VARIABLES

While individual cases were selected in a random fashion in a project, the 273 projects were selected according to a sampling plan designed to insure a statistically valid sample for national inferences. Adequate

representation was required from the many different types of counties, as well as persons, in the food stamp program.

In the 50 States, each of the 25 major projects of 80,000 or more food stamp recipients was considered unique. Therefore, each was included in the sample. The remaining projects were then stratified regionally to insure good regional representation.

Within each region, projects were then categorized by each of the following criteria: 1. Urban, rural; 2. Public Assistance (PA) or Non-public Assistance (NPA) predominant; 3. Small, medium, or large.

Urban meant that, according to the 1970 Census, 50 percent or more of the project's entire population lived in an urban center; rural meant that less than 50 percent did. PA predominant meant that according to Food and Nutrition Service program data, 50 percent or more of the caseload in May 1975 was PA households; NPA predominant meant less than 50 percent was PA. Small projects contained less than 1,000 food stamp households in May 1975; medium had 1,000 to 5,000 households; large had more than 5,000 households (but less than 80,000 participants).

#### PUERTO RICO

A separate sampling plan was developed for the nine projects in Puerto Rico. San Juan was considered unique and treated as a separate stratum, analogous to the largest U.S. projects. Of the eight remaining Puerto Rico projects, statistical specifications required a minimum of four projects to be sampled.

#### SAMPLE SIZE

Data were gathered from 11,508 records to insure at least 10,000 valid observations, allowing for about 10 percent loss due to invalid observations. 10,000 observations were required not only to allow for valid national inferences, but also to provide some regional inferences if required. A total of 11,327 valid observations were obtained after careful editing. This large number of valid cases is the direct result of adequate backup procedures and special efforts by FNS regional and field personnel. A listing by State of the number of observations in the survey is shown in table 1.

#### SURVEY FINDINGS

Survey findings for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are summarized in chapters I through XIII.

Survey findings for Puerto Rico are summarized in chapter XIV.

# Distribution by Household Size

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**Average = 3.2 Persons**

Percentage  
of All Households

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**1 and 2 Persons                      46**

**3 and 4 Persons                      31**

**5 and Over                              23**

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## CHAPTER I

### DISTRIBUTION BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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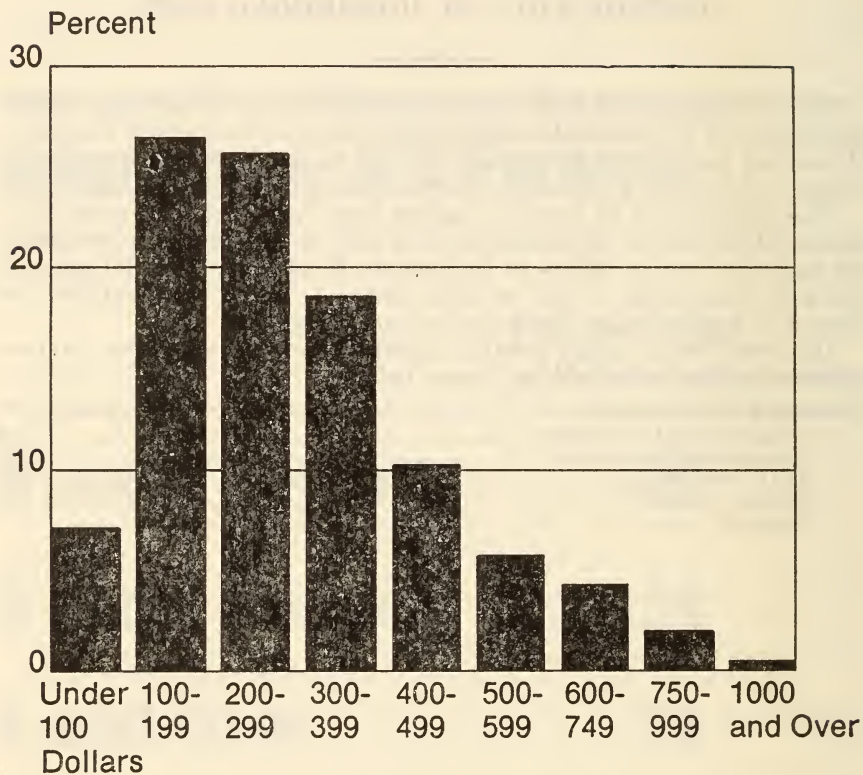
The average size of food stamp households was 3.2 persons. About 45 percent of all households were in the one- and two-person category. About 40 percent of all households fell in the three- to five-person range, and under 15 percent had six or more persons in the households.

The distribution of persons, rather than households, showed that about 20 percent of all persons lived in one- or two-person households, 50 percent lived in three- to five-person households, and 30 percent lived in households of six or more persons. These distributions are shown as border totals along the bottom of table 2.

Household size varied greatly depending on certain other characteristics of the household, as shown below.

Household characteristics:	<i>Average size</i>
Female-headed households.....	3.0
Male-headed households.....	3.6
AFDC recipients.....	3.9
Elderly persons.....	1.7
Students.....	1.1

# Distribution by Monthly Gross Income



## CHAPTER II

### DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS INCOMES

---

The average gross cash income from all sources for all households in the 50 States was \$298 per month.

About 80 percent of all households had gross incomes under \$420 per month, and nearly 19 percent fell in the \$420 to \$850 monthly range. The complete distribution of households by gross income and household size is shown in table 2.

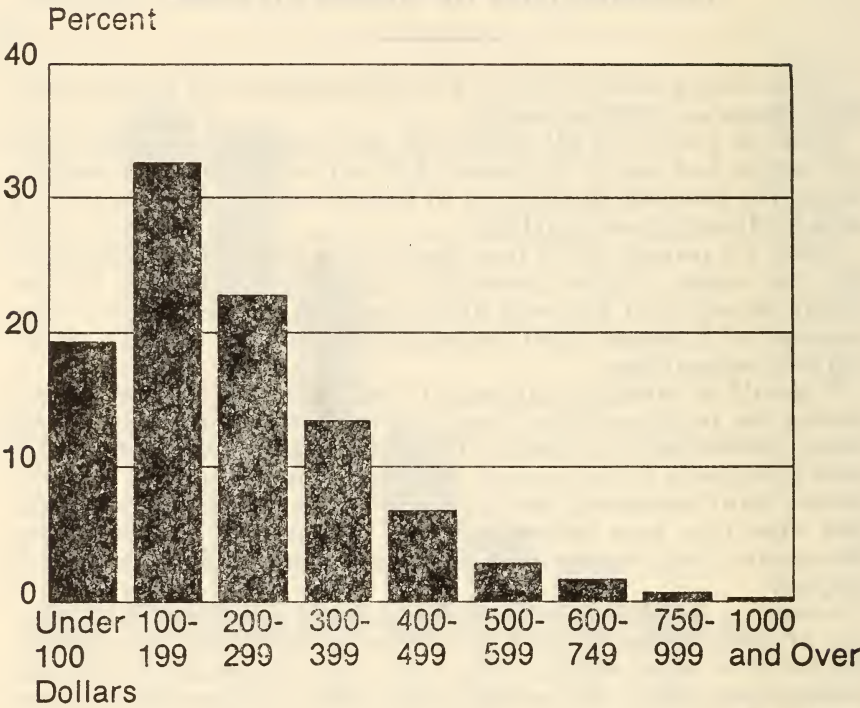
About 1.2 percent of all food stamp households had incomes over \$850 per month (61,000 households). Less than half of 1 percent (23,000 households) had over \$1,000 monthly income, and less than one-tenth of 1 percent (4,000 households) were in the \$1,250 a month and over income class.

It should be strongly emphasized that no inference about annual income can be drawn from these figures since the incomes of food stamp households vary greatly from month to month. Monthly income therefore is not an accurate indicator of annual income. Further, because many households participate for only a few months out of the year when they have suffered a loss of income, their income during the months they do not participate is irrelevant for food stamp purposes.

According to OMB poverty guidelines for September 1975, 77 percent of 4,041,000 households had incomes below the monthly poverty line for their household size. (For four-person households the poverty level was calculated as one-twelfth of \$5,050 per year, or \$421 per month.) Thirteen percent, or 686,000 households, had gross incomes between 100 and 125 percent of the poverty level (\$412 to \$526 per month for four-person households). Five percent, or 262,000, had incomes between 125 and 150 percent of poverty level (\$526 to \$631 per month for four-person households). Four percent, or 228,000, were over 150 percent of the poverty level (over \$631 per month for four-person households).

Considering poverty status by household size, 86 percent of one-person households were below the poverty line, compared to 79 percent of the eight-person households.

# Distribution by Monthly Net Income



### CHAPTER III

## DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOMES

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The average net food stamp income was \$223 per month. Table 3 shows the distribution by net income and household size. In cases where deductions exceeded gross income, the net income was calculated to be zero rather than negative. Therefore, algebraically, total deductions will not always equal the difference between gross and net incomes, and the average difference of the two is somewhat smaller than the average of total deductions discussed later in this report.

Comparing net incomes on table 3 with gross incomes on table 2, the percentage of households in the zero income class was 1.6 percentage points higher when gross income is considered. Therefore, 1.6 percent of participants deduct down to the zero income level through itemized deductions.

The income class showing the largest difference between gross and net income was the \$0.01 to \$99.99 class, which included only 4.1 percent of gross incomes but 14.6 percent of net incomes.



# Income Sources

Source	Percentage of All Households
AFDC	42
Salaries	22
Social Security	21
“Other Income”	19
SSI	17
GA	8
VA	3
Roomer/Boarder	2
Self-Employment	1
Railroad Ret. and Other Pensions	*
Student Aid	*

\* Less than 1 percent.

## CHAPTER IV

### INCOME SOURCES

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A key to understanding who gets food stamps lies in the distribution of income sources. This section examines the sources and combinations of income received by food stamp households.

Among households relying on only one source of income, those with salary income had the highest average income—\$425 per month. Those who relied solely on payments from roomers or boarders in their household had the lowest average income—\$120 per month. AFDC income was the highest average amount after income from salaries, although it amounted to only 64 percent of the average salary income.

Those few participants living solely on student aid were better off financially than those living solely on social security by about \$21 per month.

The average amount of other income from unspecified sources was substantial—\$280 per month, or only \$3 less than the average AFDC payment. While this other category includes unemployment compensation, it also includes a variety of income sources, many of which are the individual arrangements of the household.

Table 4 shows the sources of cash income of food stamp households. The number farthest to the left on each row shows the total number of households receiving the source of income for that row. The numbers to the right or directly above that number state the number of households receiving a combination of income as indicated by the row and column headings. For example, 62,000 households had income from self-employment. Of them, less than 1,000 also received student aid; 10,000 also received AFDC; 2,000 also received GA income, and so on. While the individual cells of the table show the number of households receiving income from two sources—the row and column—those households may or may not have had additional sources of income.

Table 5A shows the income sources of food stamp households, the number and percentage of households receiving that income, and the average monthly amount of that income.

Table 5B shows the number of households with combinations of two and three specific sources of income. Tables 5A and 5B show that 62 percent of all households had only one source of income. Twenty-one percent had two sources of income in the specific combinations shown. Fourteen percent had some combination of two or more income sources that were not specified. Three percent reported no income whatsoever. The income combinations shown in these tables were purposely selected to show overlaps among transfer programs, and the combinations selected turned out to account for 86 percent of the income source combinations of food stamp households.

## RANK ORDER OF INCOME SOURCES

The most frequent source of income for food stamp households was from the aid to families with dependent children program (42 percent of households). The least frequent source was student aid (0.8 percent of households). The various sources of income were:

1. AFDC (42 percent).
2. Salaries and wages (22 percent).
3. Social Security (21 percent).
4. "Other" income sources (19 percent)—includes unemployment compensation, alimony and child support, contributions from relatives, et cetera.
5. SSI (17 percent).
6. General assistance (8 percent).
7. Veterans benefits (3 percent).
8. Payments from roomers or boarders (2 percent).
9. Self-employment income (1 percent).
10. Railroad retirement or other pensions (0.9 percent).
11. Student aid (0.8 percent).

### SALARIES, WAGES, AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Twenty-three percent of all households reported earnings from salaries, wages, or self-employment. Their average earned income was \$361 a month. However, the average total income for these households, including unearned income, was \$450. About half of the households with earnings had no other source of income, but relied solely on their earnings, and the other half received some sort of transfer payment (tables 6A, B, and C).

Of the households reporting wages, about 30 percent had AFDC as the second largest source of income. For these households, AFDC was an earnings supplement, with the AFDC grant averaging \$166 per month in addition to monthly earnings of \$328. Thus, their total income was on the average, \$518 per month.

### AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

Forty-two percent of food stamp households (2.2 million households) received AFDC benefits. Their average total income was \$339 a month, including an average AFDC grant of \$243 a month. About 60 percent of these AFDC households had no other source of income other than an average AFDC grant of \$283. Sixteen percent of the AFDC households (343,000) also had earnings from salaries and wages (in line with information reported under the AFDC program); 150,000 had social security income; 108,000 received SSI; and 318,000 had income other than that specifically listed on the survey form.

From this information it is clear that AFDC recipients constituted the largest clientele of the food stamp program. This fact is not surprising since they are categorically eligible and have routine contacts with the welfare office.

## GENERAL ASSISTANCE (GA)

Among all households, 8 percent (about 430,000) received general assistance grants. Their average total income was \$225, including \$165 of GA grant. About two-thirds of these households had no other source of income other than an average GA grant of \$190.

## SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

Seventeen percent of the households received SSI; that is, about 892,000 aged, blind, and disabled households. Their average total income was \$228 a month, including \$119 of SSI. About half of them also received social security income, in which case their total income averaged \$232 a month, including \$74 in SSI and \$135 in social security. Only 30 percent of the SSI households had no income other than an average SSI grant of \$176 a month. Therefore, because they may not be subsisting solely on their SSI grant, there is potential for considerable month-to-month fluctuation in the income of SSI recipients.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

About 21 percent of all participants (1.1 million) had social security income, nearly as many as with earned income. The average social security payment was \$177 a month. Of those who had social security income, only one-third had no other source of income, with another 41 percent also receiving SSI, and 14 percent receiving AFDC.

## STUDENT AID

Less than 1 percent of the households reported student aid. Forty percent of the households with student aid also showed salaries or wages; 18 percent had AFDC as an additional income source.

## VETERANS' BENEFITS

Three percent of the households received veterans' benefits. However, over 80 percent had a second source of income (social security for the majority of the veterans' assistance households).

## OTHER INCOME SOURCES

About 3 percent of the households had income from boarders, railroad retirement, or other pensions. Almost 20 percent of all households showed other income, which included gifts from relatives and unemployment compensation.

One-third of the households with other income received AFDC; 17 percent had salaries or wages; and 13 percent had social security.



## Average Deductions

	Average Dollar Amount when Claimed	Percentage Households Claiming Deductions
Shelter	68	72.1
Work Allowance	24	22.4
Medical	41	18.8
Payroll	56	17.8
Child Care	82	2.9
Boarder Allotment	54	1.7
Education	74	1.6
Casualty	83	0.4
Alimony	98	0.4
Attendant Food Costs	46	0.2
Attendant Salaries	97	0.1
All Deductions	93	83



## CHAPTER V

### DEDUCTIONS

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#### TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

The total deduction for all food stamp households averaged \$77 per month. The median was \$59 per month. Total deductions for a household are calculated as the sum of all deductions listed in the case file. In some instances the amount of deductions exceeded the household's reported income, although some of these households were drawing on savings to pay expenses. An array of total deductions by household size and average gross monthly income is shown in table 8A.

Excluding those households with no deductions, the average total deduction was \$93 a month. The median was \$72. The array of claimed deductions by household size and income class, and the corresponding frequency distribution among the 83 percent of all households which claimed deductions, are shown in table 8B.

Deductions rise as incomes increase over the entire range of incomes, with the result that major benefits of itemized deductions accrue to higher income households. However, there is no meaningful correlation between household size and itemized deductions. Large households do not tend to claim larger total deductions than small households.

Consequently, the itemized deduction was again demonstrated to be the food stamp eligibility loophole for a few better off households. Table 8B shows that the average deduction for four-person households with incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,249 per month was \$507, although only 0.4 percent of the total caseload fell into that group. Likewise there was an average deduction of \$498 per month for one-person households with monthly incomes between \$560 and \$625; these households accounted for only 0.1 percent of the caseload.

The most frequently claimed deduction was shelter, and the least frequently claimed was that for a live-in attendant. Child care, casualty losses, and school fees were deducted by less than 3 percent of all participants. Some deductions benefited few households, but were substantial for those households who claimed them. For example, only 0.4 percent of households deducted alimony payments, although the average alimony deduction was \$98.

## SHELTER DEDUCTIONS

The shelter deduction was the most commonly claimed deduction (72 percent of the households claimed it). The average shelter deduction for all households was \$49 a month; among households which claimed a shelter deduction, the average was \$68 a month. The array of shelter deductions by household size and income class is shown in table 9A for all households, and in table 9B for households claiming a shelter deduction. Table 9B also shows the frequency distribution of households claiming shelter deductions. There is a slight household size pattern to the shelter deductions. The chance of a household claiming this deduction tends to decline as household size increases.

The right-hand column on table 9B shows the incidence of the shelter deduction declining as income rises. This was as expected. The likelihood that a household would be eligible for the shelter deduction decreases as income rises, because shelter costs must exceed 30 percent of net income before they are deductible. Still, with the exception of the shelter deduction for zero gross-income households, those with higher gross incomes claimed the larger shelter deductions.

Shelter costs are shown on table 9G. Over two-thirds of all households paid under \$150 per month for all their shelter costs. Only 2.1 percent had shelter costs in excess of \$300 per month. Table 9H shows that 85 percent of all households paid less than \$300 a month in shelter costs and deducted less than \$100 a month for food stamp purposes.

Tables 9C and 9D show the average shelter deduction for all households, with and without elderly persons in the household. Table 9D shows that among households actually claiming the shelter deduction, the average for households with an elderly person was \$47 a month. When there were no elderly, the deduction averaged \$71 a month. Thus, it is shown that the elderly were not the participants with the larger shelter deductions.

## MEDICAL DEDUCTIONS

Medical deductions averaged \$8 a month for all households and were the third most frequently claimed deductions. Among the 19 percent claiming the medical deduction, the average was \$41 a month. When there was an elderly household member, it averaged \$42. However, when there was no elderly household member the medical deduction averaged \$37 a month. Thus, the average medical deduction was slightly higher when the household included an elderly member.

Table 10A shows the average medical deduction, increased consistently as income increased. This pattern is not peculiar, since higher income households may purchase more expensive, as well as preventive medical care. Also, most lower income participants may not qualify for a deduction, because their medical expenses are paid through medicaid or medicare.

## MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

Mandatory payroll deductions averaged \$10 per month for all households (\$2 more than the overall medical deduction).

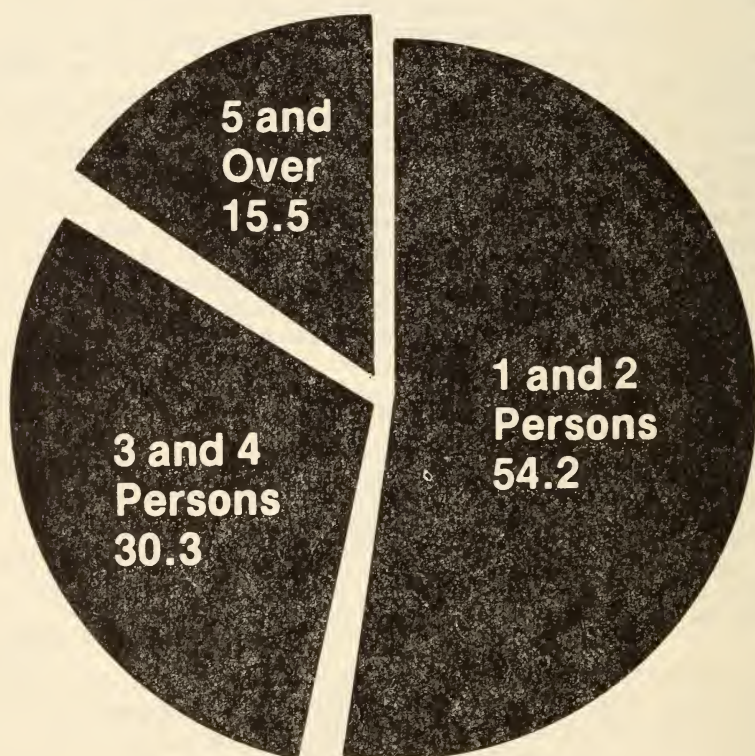
The average among the 17.8 percent of all households claiming the deduction was \$56 per month. The pattern over income groups and household size was as expected—the deduction increased with income, but generally decreased within a given income class as household size increased (tables 11A and 11B).

As discussed earlier, 22 percent of all participants had earned income. Since only 17.8 percent reported withholding deductions, a small percentage of households had either no withholding or were not taxed on their income.

# Zero Net-Income Households

Percentage  
by Household Size

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**241,000 Households**

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## CHAPTER VI

### ZERO NET-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

---

Over 240,000 households (5 percent) were certified as having zero net food stamp income. Therefore, these households have no purchase requirement and receive their allotments free. About two-thirds of these households also showed zero gross income. Almost one-fourth of all zero net-income households were one-person households with zero gross income.

Over 95 percent of the zero net-income households had total gross incomes under \$215 a month, which should be expected since the average monthly deduction was only \$77 a month. The complete distribution by household size and gross income is shown in table 20. Also, table 29 shows that the median certification period for these households was 1 to 2 months, consistent with FNS instructions that households having zero income be certified at that level only for short periods.

Table 20 also shows that one-half of 1 percent of the households with zero net income deducted over \$560 per month and, consequently, received their food stamps free; 4.2 percent deducted over \$215 monthly and received their stamps free. Therefore, the entire gross income of these few households was spent on deductible items. Taken as a percentage of the total caseload, 2 percent deducted their entire income.



# Elderly

---

<b>885,000 Households</b>	<b>(17 percent of total households)</b>
<b>1,000,000 Persons</b>	<b>(6 percent of total participants)</b>
<b>Average Deduction Claimed</b>	<b>\$46 per month</b>
<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>1.7 persons</b>
<b>Median Specified Certification Period</b>	<b>10-12 months</b>
<b>Average Gross Income</b>	<b>\$223 per month</b>
<b>Average Net Income</b>	<b>\$178 per month</b>

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## CHAPTER VII

### THE ELDERLY

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Seventeen percent of food stamp households contained one or more elderly persons (age 65 or over), for a total of 1 million elderly participants. As shown in table 21, over 88 percent of the households with elderly persons were one- and two-person households. The average size of a household with an elderly member was 1.7 persons.

Table 22 shows the distribution of households by household size and elderly members. The subtotal line, in thousands, yields the percentage distribution of households with elderly, as shown in table 21.

Table 21 shows that while most households with elderly were one- or two-person households, only 42 percent of all one-person households were composed of elderly persons (contrary to the belief that most one-person households are elderly). Only 23 percent of all two-person households had one or more elderly persons in them. Therefore, while elderly people tended to live in small households, small households were not predominantly elderly.

Of the entire caseload, 499,000 participants (3 percent) were elderly persons living alone. Of these 499,000 elderly persons, 419,000 were single elderly females. There were only 60,000 elderly persons heading households of three or more persons.

There were 285,000 household heads between age 60 and 65, or about 5 percent of all household heads. There were 775,000 household heads over age 65 (15 percent of all households). Therefore, 20 percent of all food stamp households were headed by a person over age 60.

#### TOTAL DEDUCTIONS OF THE ELDERLY

While the total monthly deduction for all households averaged \$77 per month, among households with one or more elderly members the total monthly deduction averaged \$46. Among households which did not include elderly members, the total deduction averaged \$84 a month. The distribution of average total deductions by income class is shown in table 23A for households with and without elderly members.

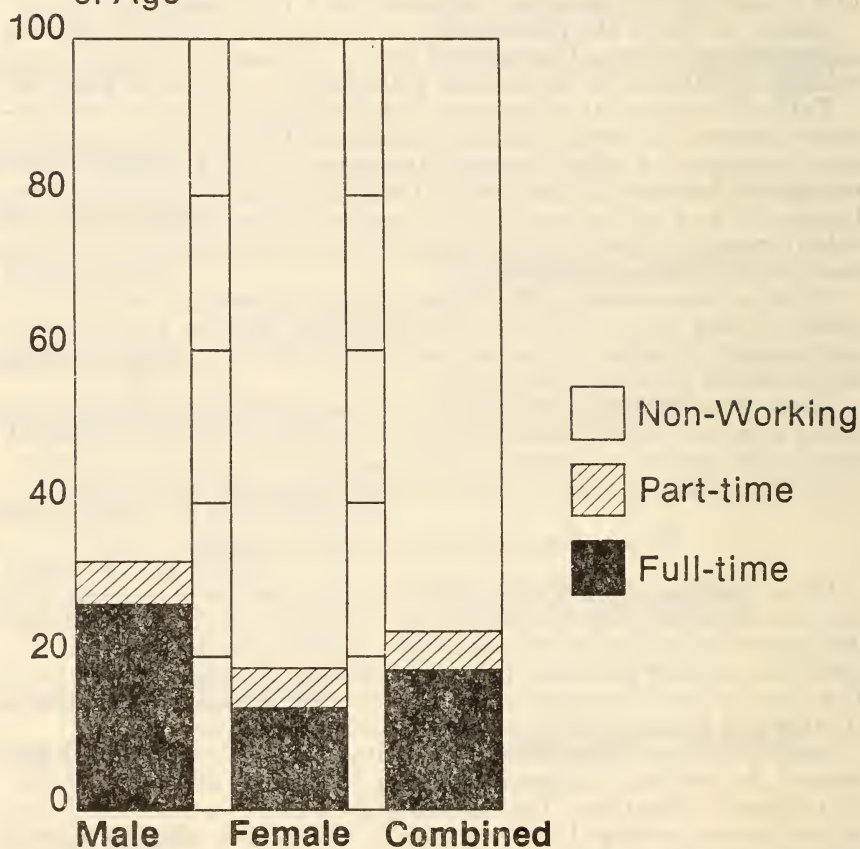
Seventy-four percent of households with one or more elderly persons claimed deductions, compared with the 83 percent of all households who claimed deductions. The deduction for elderly households claiming deductions averaged \$62 per month. Households with no elderly members claimed deductions 85 percent of the time, averaging \$99 a month. These distributions are shown in table 23B.

#### WORK STATUS OF THE ELDERLY

Of household heads over age 65, 4.3 percent were working full or part time (33,000 persons). Another 70,000 household heads age 55-64 were working at least part time.

# Work Status

Percentage  
of Household Heads  
18 through 65 Years  
of Age



## CHAPTER VIII

### WORK STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

---

Less than one-fourth of food stamp participants were working. Among household heads age 18 to 65, 18 percent were working full time, 5 percent were working part time, and 77 percent were not working. As expected, the percentage of working males (32 percent) was much higher than the percentage of working female heads (18 percent) (table 24). We define working to mean simply that the household head had a paid job. It does not make any official employment-unemployment inferences, nor does it imply that homemakers, for example, do not work.

The detailed distribution of household heads by work status for all age groups is shown in table 25. About 20 percent of all households had working heads; 3.5 percent had nonworking heads, but had earned income in the household. Three-fourths of all households had nonworking heads and no earned income by any household member.

Twenty-six percent of working female heads of households were working less than 30 hours per week, while 18 percent of working male heads were working less than 30 hours. Overall, of those households with employed heads, 22 percent were employed less than full time. These findings indicate that the food stamp program is only to a minor extent supplementing the income of the working poor.

While 18 percent of female heads of households were working, nearly 94 percent of all participating female household heads were exempt from the work registration requirements of the program (table 27B).

# **College Students**

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**202,000 Persons**

**1.3 percent  
of total participants**

**3.9 percent  
of total households**

**Average Household Size  
= 1.1 persons**

**22 percent  
take education deduction**

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## CHAPTER IX

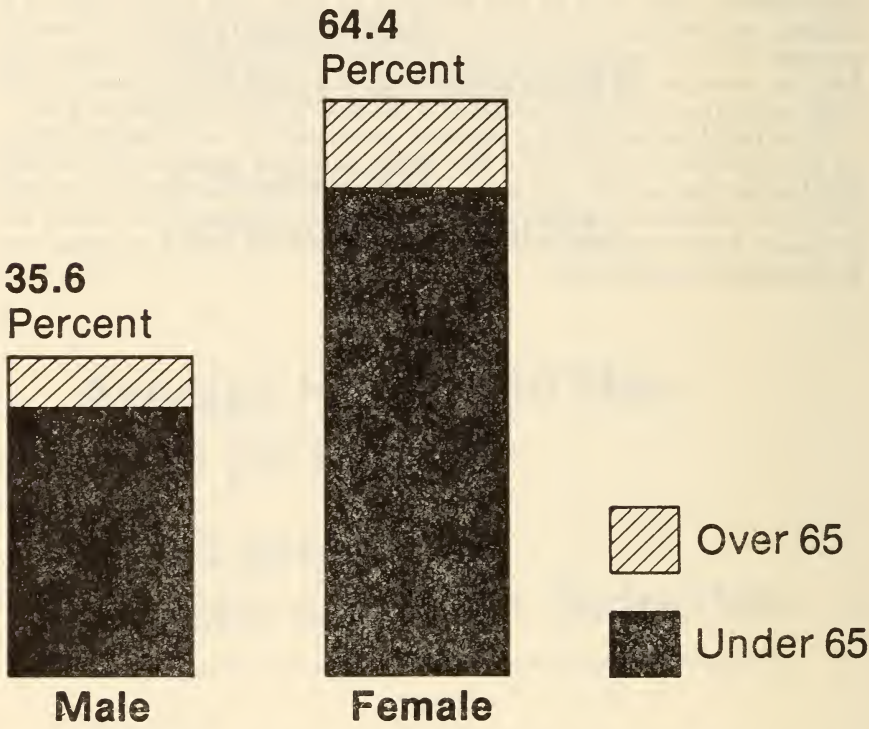
### STUDENTS

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The survey found that 202,000 (1.3 percent) of September 1975 participants were over 18 and enrolled at least half of the time in a college, university, or in an institution or technical training. Almost 4 percent of all households had one or more such students in them, and had an average size of 1.1 persons. Of the participating households with students, 22 percent claimed a deduction for educational fees.

New regulations limiting student participation were taking effect as of September 1975. Since the study sampled households certified eligible for that month, the impact of these September revisions would have been minimal. As of the close of the 1975-76 school year, there are probably fewer students participating in the food stamp program due to these new regulations.

# Age and Sex Distribution of Household Heads



## CHAPTER X

### AGE AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

---

#### FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Sixty-four percent of all households were headed by females. Half of female household heads were age 35 and under, 35 percent were 36 to 65, and 15 percent were over 65 (table 27A).

About 70 percent of participating female heads of households had children (or household members) age 18 or under. Forty-five percent had children 6 and under (tables 27B and 27C).

Under current work registration requirements, 2.3 million female household heads are exempt from the work registration requirements because they have children under age 18.

Slightly more households with 5 or more members were headed by females than by males—617,000 headed by females, compared with 585,000 headed by males.

There were 1.5 times as many nonelderly single female participants as there were nonelderly single male participants—481,000 and 312,000, respectively.

#### MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Among the 36 percent of the households with male heads, 39 percent were age 35 and under, 46 percent were 36 to 65, and 15 percent were over 65. Male heads were somewhat older than female heads, with 50 percent under age 40; 50 percent of female heads were under age 35.

Sixty percent of the male-headed households had children (or household members) under 18; 38 percent had children 6 and under (as shown in tables 28A, 28B, and 28C).

## **Median Certification Period (When Specified)**

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<b>All Households</b>	<b>6-9 months</b>
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<b>Households Headed by Elderly Persons</b>	<b>10-12 months</b>
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## CHAPTER XI

### CERTIFICATION PERIOD

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One of the most valuable topics on which data were collected is the length of certification periods.

Table 29 shows the distribution of certification periods by gross income. About 87 percent of the case records specified a certification period (including households recertified simultaneously for public assistance within a set length of time). Another 8.6 percent recertified for food stamps simultaneously with public assistance recertification, but within no specific time period. These cases are referred to as "indefinite" in tables 29 and 30. The "unknown" column refers to about 4.1 percent of the cases, where no information on length of the current certification was available in the case file.

In a very few cases, a 2-week certification period was specified (these were recoded as 1 month). Certification periods of less than 1 month are specified when there is reason to believe a household's circumstances may soon change.

Among households with specified certification periods, the median certification period was 6 to 9 months. Households with gross income less than \$100 a month generally show short certification periods. With \$100 to \$359 monthly income most households had 6- to 9-month certification periods. Most of the households surveyed fell in this income class. At \$360 per month and above, certification lengths tended to decline, but with great variability.

Most of the "indefinite" and "unknown" households were in the \$100 to \$359 a month range.

The certification period pattern for elderly recipients was different, presumably the result of different income patterns. Table 30 shows the distribution by income class of the certification periods of households headed by elderly persons. The median period for those households with a specified certification period was 10 to 12 months.

(29)



# **Household Assets \***

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## **Households without Elderly Persons**

Most have \$0 assets.

5 percent have assets over \$500.

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## **Households with Elderly Persons**

Most have \$0 assets.

13 percent have assets over \$500.

2.5 percent have assets over \$1500.

---

\* Excludes the categorically eligible.

## CHAPTER XII

### ASSETS

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The survey also attempted to measure assets owned by participating households. However, because of the definition of countable assets that pertains under the food stamp program, certain items that would be of general interest, such as the value of an owned home, were not included in case files. Most of the assets recorded in the files and reported in the survey were bank accounts.

Since categorically eligible AFDC and SSI households are not required to pass the asset test, their case files do not always contain food stamp resource information. Therefore, inferences can only be made about the assets of the non-categorically eligible. The frequency distribution of assets for non-AFDC, non-SSI households is shown in table 31. Households of two or more persons, with at least one elderly member, currently have higher asset limitations than others. A breakdown by the presence or absence of at least one elderly person is also shown.

In each category, "zero assets" were the median and the mode of assets shown in the files. Among households with no elderly member, only 5 percent showed countable assets over \$500; for households with elderly, the figure was about 13 percent. Less than 2.5 percent of the households with an elderly member had reported assets over \$1,500. Household size seemed to have no effect on assets owned.

The frequency of "zero assets" may be due to two factors. First, certification workers may indicate "zero assets" for negligible amounts. Second, the bulk of participants may have no assets.

# Average Household Purchase Requirement

Gross Monthly Income	Percentage of Gross Income
\$0	—
1-99	8
100-214	15
215-284	19
285-849	20-21
840-999	19
1000-1249	18
1250 +	13
All	19

## CHAPTER XIII

### PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS

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The average purchase requirement for all households was \$57, or 19.2 percent of the average gross monthly income. The breakdown of average purchase requirements, in dollars and as a percentage of gross monthly income, is reported by household size and gross income in table 32.

While the dollar purchase requirement rises with gross income for any given household size, deductions are highly correlated with income and drive the purchase requirement, as a percentage of gross income, downward as gross incomes increase. As shown on the table, the few one-person households with gross incomes between \$560 and \$625 a month had such large itemized deductions that they were paying only 3.2 percent of their gross income for food. Similarly, the four-person households with gross incomes over \$1,000 a month were paying no more than 12 percent of their incomes for food. However, a four-person household at the current net income limit of \$553 per month paid, if they had no deductible expense, almost 20 percent of their income on food.

Across the income class rows, smaller households paid considerably smaller proportions of their gross income for their food stamps than larger households. For example, single persons with incomes between \$215 and \$284 a month paid 11.8 percent, while eight persons with the same income paid 23.7 percent. The difference is \$32 per month.

# Puerto Rico

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Average Household Size	4.3 Persons
Average Gross Income	\$211
Average Net Income	\$173
Average Deductions	\$39
Average Bonus	\$114
Female Heads	46 Percent
Male Heads	54 Percent
Work Status	
Full-time	26 Percent
Part-time	6 Percent
Not Working	69 Percent
Households with Elderly	26 Percent

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## CHAPTER XIV

### PUERTO RICO

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The household characteristics of food stamp participants in Puerto Rico are so different from those of the 50 States and the District of Columbia that, when the Puerto Rico subsample is included in the entire caseload tabulations, the incomes and average deductions fall measurably.

The average gross income in Puerto Rico was \$211 per month, compared to \$298 per month for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The overall average income, including Puerto Rico and the States, was \$292 per month.

Total deductions averaged only \$39 per month among all households in Puerto Rico. This dropped the entire caseload average deduction from \$77 to \$75 per month. Similarly, average net incomes of \$173 in Puerto Rico forced the United States average down from \$223 to \$220 per month. The average household size in Puerto Rico was 4.3 persons, the United States average was 3.2, for an overall average of 3.3 persons per household. Also, 26 percent of the households in Puerto Rico has one or more elderly persons; compared to the United States where 17 percent of the households had one or more elderly persons. These figures are consistent with the islandwide bonus of \$114 per household, compared to \$71 per month for the 50 States and the District of Columbia during the same time period.

While 64 percent of the households in the United States were headed by females, only 46 percent were headed by females in Puerto Rico. Also, the percentage of heads of households who were working full time was higher in Puerto Rico—26 percent compared to 15 percent in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Given the very high unemployment rate in Puerto Rico, the fact that more household heads were working there than in the States could possibly be due to the larger proportion of participating households headed by males in Puerto Rico. Six percent of all heads of households in Puerto Rico were working part time, compared to 5 percent of all heads of households who were working in the United States. The statistics summarized above are shown in detail in table 33.

IN THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY  
JOHN VAN DER HAEGHE

OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

AND  
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TABULATIONS OF SURVEY DATA

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TABLE 1.—*Sampling plan—number of acceptable observations by State—50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico*

State:		Observations
New England:		
Connecticut.....		202
Maine.....		120
Massachusetts.....		524
New Hampshire.....		60
Rhode Island.....		89
Vermont.....		90
Total.....		1, 085
Mid-Atlantic:		
Delaware.....		0
District of Columbia.....		99
Maryland.....		159
New Jersey.....		274
New York.....		620
Pennsylvania.....		585
Puerto Rico.....		472
Virginia.....		116
Virgin Islands.....		0
West Virginia.....		116
Total.....		2, 441
Southeast:		
Alabama.....		208
Florida.....		448
Georgia.....		268
Kentucky.....		273
Mississippi.....		120
North Carolina.....		206
South Carolina.....		296
Tennessee.....		249
Total.....		2, 068
Midwest:		
Illinois.....		243
Indiana.....		149
Iowa.....		118
Kansas.....		148
Michigan.....		248
Minnesota.....		149
Missouri.....		367
Nebraska.....		89
Ohio.....		704
Wisconsin.....		146
Total.....		2, 361
West-Central:		
Arkansas.....		119
Colorado.....		88
Louisiana.....		393
Montana.....		59
New Mexico.....		59
North Dakota.....		0
Oklahoma.....		210
South Dakota.....		30
Texas.....		776
Utah.....		89
Wyoming.....		0
Total.....		1, 823

TABLE 1.—*Sampling plan—number of acceptable observations by State—50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico—Continued*

Western:	Observation
Alaska.....	0
Arizona.....	129
California.....	860
Guam.....	0
Hawaii.....	59
Idaho.....	30
Nevada.....	30
Oregon.....	264
Washington.....	177
Total.....	1, 549
Total.....	11, 327

TABLE 2.—HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION—ALL HOUSEHOLDS—GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE—50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly income	household gross	Size of households								Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	House-holds	Percent
None to \$0.....		56	26	31	16	10	8	5	3	155	3.0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....		105	56	25	14	3	4	4	2	214	4.1
\$100 to \$214.99.....		950	293	166	104	50	25	11	11	1,609	30.8
\$215 to \$284.99.....		136	414	170	101	35	22	13	19	911	17.5
\$285 to \$359.99.....		31	179	270	178	65	42	17	15	796	15.3
\$360 to \$419.99.....		9	53	94	139	118	45	20	22	500	9.6
\$420 to \$489.99.....		2	30	60	72	73	53	31	24	345	6.6
\$490 to \$559.99.....	(1)	17	34	45	48	38	35	25	24	242	4.6
\$560 to \$624.99.....	(1)	14	18	22	31	26	15	27	27	154	3.0
\$625 to \$694.99.....		8	12	23	21	19	14	27	122	2.4	
\$695 to \$849.99.....		1	9	21	16	18	17	26	107	2.1	
\$850 to \$999.99.....		(1)	1	5	10	5	5	12	38	.7	
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....		(1)	(1)	2	(1)	4	3	7	19	.4	
\$1,250 and up.....				(1)		(1)	(1)	2	4	(2)	
Total number of households.....		1,291	1,091	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217	100.0
Percent.....		(24.7)	(20.9)	(17.1)	(14.2)	(9.2)	(5.9)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(100.0)	
Total persons.....		1,291	2,183	2,674	2,968	2,407	1,851	1,334	2,002	16,710	
Percent.....		(7.7)	(13.1)	(16.0)	(17.8)	(14.4)	(11.1)	(8.0)	(12.0)	(100.0)	

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.



TABLE 3.—HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION—ALL HOUSEHOLDS—NET MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE—50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household net income	Size of households								Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Households	Percent
None to \$0.....	84	47	47	26	13	11	9	4	241	4.6
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	361	175	101	70	28	17	5	4	762	14.6
\$100 to \$214.99.....	823	509	283	160	70	40	18	21	1,924	36.9
\$215 to \$284.99.....	19	268	254	139	66	34	21	24	826	15.8
\$285 to \$359.99.....	3	57	140	194	102	55	25	19	597	11.4
\$360 to \$419.99.....		22	37	78	97	42	19	26	322	6.2
\$420 to \$489.99.....		6	18	46	55	53	39	21	238	4.6
\$490 to \$559.99.....		3	5	16	24	23	23	28	122	2.3
\$560 to \$624.99.....		2	3	5	19	15	17	23	85	1.6
\$625 to \$694.99.....		(1)	2	3	6	10	6	22	49	.9
\$695 to \$849.99.....		(1)	1	3	2	5	6	21	38	.7
\$850 to \$999.99.....				(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	7	.1
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....				0		1	(1)	1	3	(2)
\$1,250 and up.....				(1)			(1)	(1)	2	(2)
All households.....	1,291	1,091	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLDS WITH CASH INCOME, ARRAY BY CASH INCOME SOURCES, 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Cash income source	Salaries and wages	Boarder income	Self-employed income	Student aid	AFDC	GA	SSI	Social security	VA	Railroad retirement and other pensions	Other income
Salaries and wages.....	1,170	29	14	17	343	29	33	60	14	3	167
Boarder income.....		116	5	1	44	7	20	35	6	(1)	
Self-employed income.....			62	(1)	10	2	7	8	2	0	27
Student aid.....				43	8	(1)	1	1	2	0	11
AFDC.....					2,177	16	103	150	30	4	318
GA.....						429	39	28	7	1	38
SSI.....							892	452	31	7	90
Social security.....								1,114	82	18	125
VA.....									179	3	28
Railroad and other pensions.....										45	9
Other income.....											974

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000 households.

Note: 1st (the farthest left) number on a row indicates number of households with income shown by the row heading.<sup>\*</sup> For example, there are 429,000 GA households. Other numbers in a row (or column) indicate households with sources indicated by row and column headings. For example, 28,000 have GA and social security incomes; 16,000 have GA and AFDC incomes.

TABLE 5A.—DISTRIBUTION BY CASH INCOME SOURCES (PT. 1) HOUSEHOLDS WITH CASH INCOME, 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Source	1 or more sources of income			1 and only 1 source of income		
	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households	Average amount of source income (Households with source)	Number of households (thousands)	Percent of all households	Average amount of source income (households with source)
Salaries.....	1,170	22.4	\$368	577	11.1	\$425
Self-employment.....	62	1.2	156	22	.4	224
Roomer/boarder.....	116	2.2	72	4	.1	120
Student aid.....	43	.8	166	13	.2	245
AFDC.....	2,177	41.7	243	1,337	25.6	283
GA.....	429	8.2	165	294	5.6	190
SSI.....	892	17.1	119	271	5.2	176
Social security.....	1,114	21.4	177	351	6.7	224
VA.....	179	3.4	123	31	.6	178
Railroad retirement and other pensions.....	45	.9	180	10	.2	273
Other income.....	974	18.7	169	334	6.4	250
All of above.....	5,062	97.0	NA	3,245	62.2	282

TABLE 5B.—HOUSEHOLDS WITH CASH INCOME SOURCES (PT. 2), HOUSEHOLDS WITH CASH INCOME, 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Source of income	Households (thousands)	Percent of all households
AFDC and earnings only <sup>1</sup> .....	276	5.3
AFDC and social security only.....	76	1.5
AFDC and railroad retirement and other pensions only.....	2	( <sup>3</sup> )
AFDC and other income only.....	234	4.5
SSI and earnings only <sup>2</sup> .....	18	.3
SSI and railroad retirement and other pensions only.....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )
SSI and social security only.....	338	6.5
SSI and other income only <sup>2</sup> .....	31	.6
Social security and railroad retirement and other pensions only.....	13	.3
AFDC, earnings and social security only.....	9	.2
AFDC, SSI and social security only.....	29	.6
AFDC, earnings and other income only.....	42	.8
Total.....	1,072	20.5
Households with exactly 1 source of income (from pt. 1).....	3,245	62.2
Zero gross income households.....	155	3.0
Combinations other than above.....	745	14.3
Total.....	5,217	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Earnings includes salaries, wages, training allowance, and self-employment income. Excludes roomer/boarder income and student aid.

<sup>2</sup> Other income as indicated on survey form FNS-237.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 6A.—HOUSEHOLDS WITH EARNINGS, DISTRIBUTION BY GROSS INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +		
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	24	12	6	5	2	2	(1)	2	53	4.3
\$100 to \$214.99.....	50	32	23	14	10	5	2	3	139	11.4
\$215 to \$284.99.....	13	26	21	14	10	6	3	3	97	7.9
\$285 to \$359.99.....	17	33	30	24	9	11	5	4	133	10.9
\$360 to \$419.99.....	7	29	34	34	21	18	7	9	159	13.1
\$420 to \$489.99.....	2	22	37	32	29	12	12	10	156	12.8
\$490 to \$559.99.....	(1)	16	28	30	23	15	11	9	133	10.9
\$560 to \$624.99.....	(1)	14	17	19	22	17	8	12	108	8.9
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	8	11	21	19	14	6	12	91	7.5
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	1	7	20	14	16	15	17	91	7.5
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	(1)	1	5	10	5	4	10	36	3.0
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	(1)	(1)	2	(1)	4	3	7	19	1.5
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	2	4	.3
Total.....	113	195	216	223	169	126	76	99	1,218	100.0
Percent.....	9.3	16	17.8	18.3	13.8	10.4	6.3	8.2	100	-----
Average gross income.....	\$193	\$352	\$409	\$482	\$511	\$540	\$577	\$639	\$450	-----

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.

TABLE 6B.—HOUSEHOLDS WITH EARNINGS; DISTRIBUTION BY EARNED INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household earned income	Size of household								Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +		
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	43	40	24	17	14	4	5	4	152	12.5
\$100 to \$214.99.....	43	49	43	29	22	13	5	7	210	17.3
\$215 to \$284.99.....	8	19	20	22	17	12	6	8	112	9.2
\$285 to \$359.99.....	10	25	30	28	16	17	6	13	145	11.9
\$360 to \$419.99.....	6	23	26	29	20	16	7	8	136	11.1
\$420 to \$489.99.....	2	21	31	33	21	16	11	12	147	12.1
\$490 to \$559.99.....	(1)	10	24	21	19	15	8	10	107	8.8
\$560 to \$624.99.....	(1)	4	9	16	15	10	10	9	74	6.0
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	3	5	14	12	10	4	6	55	4.6
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	(1)	3	8	9	8	8	11	49	4.0
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	(1)	(1)	3	3	2	4	5	18	1.5
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	2	(1)	2	1	4	10	.9
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	2	2	.2
Total.....	113	195	216	223	169	126	76	99	1,218	100.0
Percent.....	9.3	16	17	18.3	13.8	10.4	6.3	8.2	100	-----
Average earned income.....	\$156	\$263	\$327	\$393	\$407	\$445	\$477	\$517	\$361	-----

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.

TABLE 6C.—HOUSEHOLDS WITH EARNINGS; DISTRIBUTION BY EARNED AND UNEARNED INCOME; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
[Households in thousands]

Monthly household unearned income	None	Earned income													Total																	
		\$0.01 to \$99		\$100 to \$214		\$215 to \$284		\$285 to \$359		\$360 to \$419		\$420 to \$489		\$490 to \$559		\$560 to \$624		\$625 to \$694		\$695 to \$849		\$850 to \$999		\$1,000 to \$1,249		\$1,250 and up		Number	Percent			
None.....	0	48	81	46	68	80	89	63	53	35	36	7	9	9	14	14	36	35	53	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	624	51.2	
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	22	28	15	26	18	21	17	7	9	7	5	9	9	9	14	14	36	35	53	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	171	14.1	
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	42	50	25	25	25	24	17	9	9	7	5	9	9	9	14	14	36	35	53	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	233	19.2	
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	19	32	14	11	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	98	8.0	
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	9	10	5	9	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	3.7	
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	7	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1.6	
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1.2	
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	2	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	.6	
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.2	
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.2
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.2
\$850 and up.....	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.1	
Total house- holds.....	0	152	210	111	145	136	147	107	74	55	49	2	2	2	18	18	49	55	74	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	2	1,218	100.0	
Percent.....	0	12.5	17.3	9.2	11.9	11.1	12.1	8.8	6.0	4.6	4.0	.2	.2	.2	1.5	1.5	4.0	4.6	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	.2	100.0	100.0	

1 Less than 1,000.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE DEDUCTION BY TYPE OF DEDUCTION; ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTIONS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Type of deduction	Average over all households	Average among households claiming deductions	Percent of households claiming deduction
Work allowance.....	\$5	\$24	22.4
Mandatory.....	10	56	17.8
Coupons for boarder.....	1	54	1.7
Live-in attendant.....	(1)	97	.1
Monthly allotment for live-in attendant.....	(1)	46	.2
Medical expense.....	8	41	18.8
Child care.....	2	82	2.9
School tuition and mandatory fees.....	1	74	1.6
Alimony.....	(1)	98	.4
Casualty losses.....	(1)	83	.4
Shelter.....	49	68	72.1
Total deduction.....	77	93	82.9

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$0.50.

TABLE 8A.—AVERAGE TOTAL DEDUCTION—ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	43	54	63	30	54	50	55	68	55
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	43	42	50	53	66	34	168	103	47
\$100 to \$214.99.....	41	52	60	57	51	55	69	33	47
\$215 to \$284.99.....	89	57	64	63	90	61	57	42	65
\$285 to \$359.99.....	136	83	74	64	52	64	52	62	73
\$360 to \$419.99.....	209	148	105	85	68	86	69	77	93
\$420 to \$489.99.....	339	196	145	108	81	69	64	59	104
\$490 to \$559.99.....	301	184	188	154	117	90	60	55	120
\$560 to \$624.99.....	488	223	220	190	134	127	116	72	148
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	223	247	221	161	139	116	81	159
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	379	318	286	224	152	173	113	198
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	64	341	329	312	228	242	167	249
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	486	282	507	412	315	308	279	330
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	130	0	1,493	216	327	439
All households.....	51	73	89	95	83	90	85	85	77
Total household (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100



TABLE 8B.—AVERAGE TOTAL DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTIONS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	\$90	\$124	\$123	\$147	\$134	\$113	\$87	\$151	\$113
Percent distribution.....	(2.6)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(0.7)	(1.7)
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	50	48	61	67	76	48	168	103	55
Percent distribution.....	(8.6)	(5.4)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(2.6)	(1.0)	(4.2)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	52	64	71	70	64	76	78	47	58
Percent distribution.....	(74.2)	(26.4)	(17.8)	(13.4)	(9.9)	(7.4)	(6.2)	(4.5)	(29.9)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	94	72	75	81	107	85	83	68	79
Percent distribution.....	(12.4)	(36.1)	(18.6)	(12.5)	(7.3)	(6.5)	(5.7)	(7.2)	(17.3)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	142	93	83	78	70	90	72	81	86
Percent distribution.....	(2.9)	(17.5)	(30.8)	(23.0)	(11.9)	(12.2)	(8.2)	(6.8)	(15.6)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	209	155	113	100	85	105	94	89	108
Percent distribution.....	(0.8)	(5.6)	(11.2)	(18.8)	(23.5)	(15.1)	(9.7)	(10.5)	(9.9)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	339	199	148	113	96	94	100	68	120
Percent distribution.....	(0.2)	(3.2)	(7.5)	(11.0)	(15.4)	(15.8)	(13.0)	(12.4)	(6.9)
\$490 to \$599.99.....	301	193	193	160	126	108	74	86	136
Percent distribution.....	(1)	(1.8)	(4.3)	(6.8)	(11.0)	(12.8)	(18.7)	(9.7)	(4.9)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	488	223	223	195	143	141	127	116	167
Percent distribution.....	(0.1)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(3.4)	(7.3)	(9.4)	(9.0)	(10.1)	(3.2)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	223	247	225	161	154	127	125	177
Percent distribution.....	0	(0.9)	(1.5)	(3.5)	(5.3)	(6.9)	(8.2)	(10.5)	(2.5)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	379	318	293	224	152	176	133	207
Percent distribution.....	0	(0.1)	(1.1)	(3.2)	(4.0)	(7.3)	(11.2)	(13.5)	(2.4)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	64	341	329	312	228	242	167	249
Percent distribution.....	0	(1)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(3.2)	(7.1)	(0.9)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	486	282	507	412	315	308	279	330
Percent distribution.....	0	(1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(4.5)	(0.4)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	130	0	1,493	216	327	439
Percent distribution.....	0	0	0	(0.2)	0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(8.1)
All households.....	63	88	102	111	110	118	113	113	93
Percent distribution.....	(24.2)	(20.9)	(18.1)	(14.6)	(9.3)	(5.7)	(3.5)	(3.8)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	1,046	905	781	632	401	244	162	165	4,326

1 Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9A.—AVERAGE SHELTER DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	\$41	\$52	\$57	\$72	\$49	\$49	\$55	\$68	\$51
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	37	38	38	50	47	29	168	94	41
\$100 to \$214.99.....	34	45	52	50	45	48	62	29	40
\$215 to \$284.99.....	67	46	54	55	57	48	43	35	52
\$285 to \$359.99.....	82	55	65	54	42	45	36	38	57
\$360 to \$419.99.....	108	69	67	63	53	47	43	42	60
\$420 to \$489.99.....	135	83	62	61	49	44	28	27	53
\$490 to \$599.99.....	175	43	62	72	57	43	27	22	49
\$560 to \$624.99.....	120	67	65	57	46	50	51	28	50
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	37	59	54	42	36	45	35	44
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	76	87	87	55	21	33	34	51
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	47	60	91	79	32	51	25	54
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	23	0	74	98	48	19	72	60
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	1	43
All households.....	40	49	59	58	50	44	41	34	49
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 9B.—AVERAGE SHELTER DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household							All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
None.....	\$86	\$120	\$110	\$132	\$122	\$109	\$37	\$151
Percent distribution.....	(2.7)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(3.0)	(1.3)
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	48	45	52	68	66	67	168	94
Percent distribution.....	(8.3)	(5.9)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(3.6)	(1.7)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	46	60	65	66	60	71	69	43
Percent distribution.....	(72.1)	(27.7)	(18.4)	(14.1)	(11.4)	(9.3)	(8.7)	(6.9)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	73	67	66	75	77	75	72	74
Percent distribution.....	(12.8)	(35.9)	(19.5)	(13.1)	(7.9)	(7.7)	(7.3)	(9.6)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	91	73	76	70	62	77	78	65
Percent distribution.....	(2.9)	(16.9)	(31.8)	(24.4)	(13.2)	(13.3)	(7.4)	(3.3)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	108	85	82	83	73	78	83	129
Percent distribution.....	(0.9)	(5.4)	(10.7)	(18.8)	(26.4)	(14.6)	(9.5)	(7.7)
\$420 to \$499.99.....	135	100	75	77	75	70	63	63
Percent distribution.....	(0.2)	(3.1)	(6.9)	(10.3)	(14.7)	(18.2)	(12.8)	(10.7)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	175	64	86	87	83	65	46	62
Percent distribution.....	(1)	(1.4)	(3.4)	(6.6)	(10.1)	(13.6)	(18.8)	(9.4)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	120	79	89	81	81	87	67	74
Percent distribution.....	(0.1)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(5.4)	(8.1)	(10.4)	(10.8)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	71	79	75	79	61	70	93
Percent distribution.....		(0.5)	(1.2)	(2.9)	(3.5)	(6.0)	(8.1)	(10.3)
\$695 to \$749.99.....	0	126	93	110	85	63	81	70
Percent distribution.....		(0.1)	(1.1)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(7.5)	(13.7)
\$750 to \$999.99.....	0	47	95	184	122	63	97	82
Percent distribution.....		(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(3.8)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	23	0	117	98	90	77	145
Percent distribution.....		(0.1)		(0.3)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(4.5)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	9
Percent distribution.....						(0.3)		(0.4)
All households.....	53	67	74	78	74	74	72	80
Percent distribution.....	(25.9)	(21.3)	(19.1)	(14.8)	(8.7)	(4.9)	(2.9)	(2.5)
Total households (thousands).....	975	800	717	559	326	183	109	93

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9C.—AVERAGE SHELTER DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gross monthly income	Households with elderly		Households without elderly		All households	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
0.....	\$70	0.2	\$51	3.5	\$51	3.0
\$0.01 to \$99.....	32	1.4	41	4.7	41	4.1
\$100 to \$214.....	25	59.4	47	25.0	40	30.8
\$215 to \$284.....	31	22.1	57	16.5	52	17.5
\$285 to \$359.....	29	9.3	60	16.5	57	15.3
\$360 to \$419.....	31	3.2	61	10.9	60	9.6
\$420 to \$489.....	53	2.0	53	7.6	53	6.6
\$490 to \$559.....	27	1.2	50	5.4	49	4.6
\$560 to \$624.....	20	.6	51	3.4	50	2.9
\$625 to \$694.....	19	.4	44	2.8	44	2.3
\$695 to \$849.....	16	.3	52	2.4	51	2.1
\$850 to \$999.....	0		54	.9	54	.7
\$1,000 to \$1,249.....	0		60	.4	60	.4
\$1,250 and up.....	0		43	(1)	43	(1)
All households.....	28	100.0	53	100.0	49	100.0
Total households (thousands).....		885		4,332		5,217
Percent.....		17.0		83.0		100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9D.—AVERAGE SHELTER DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING SHELTER DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gross monthly income	Households with elderly		Households without elderly		All households	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
None.....	\$93	0.3	\$106	2.3	\$106	2.0
\$0.01 to \$99.....	47	1.6	53	1.9	52	4.4
\$100 to \$214.....	39	64.1	58	26.8	53	32.0
\$215 to \$284.....	55	21.3	72	17.6	69	18.1
\$285 to \$359.....	58	7.8	75	17.7	74	16.3
\$360 to \$419.....	65	2.6	82	10.8	82	9.7
\$420 to \$489.....	144	1.2	75	7.2	77	6.3
\$490 to \$559.....	87	.6	74	4.9	75	4.3
\$560 to \$624.....	135	.1	80	2.9	81	2.5
\$625 to \$694.....	39	.3	77	2.1	76	1.9
\$695 to \$849.....	46	.2	88	1.9	87	1.7
\$850 to \$999.....	0	-----	109	.6	109	.5
\$1,000 to \$1,249.....	0	-----	115	.3	115	.3
\$1,250 and up.....	0	-----	185	(1)	185	(1)
All households.....	47	100.0	71	100.0	68	100.0
Total households (thousands).....		525		3,237		3,762
Percent.....		14.0		86.0		100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9E.—DISTRIBUTION BY SHELTER DEDUCTION AND GROSS INCOME LEVEL: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household gross income	Shelter deduction									All households
	None	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	Over 500	
None.....	81	15	26	18	10	4	(1)	(1)	0	155
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	43	109	35	11	5	4	0	(1)	0	214
\$100 to \$214.99.....	413	619	462	96	13	5	(1)	0	0	1,609
\$215 to \$284.99.....	232	258	274	118	26	4	0	0	0	911
\$285 to \$359.99.....	186	215	243	116	28	9	0	0	0	796
\$360 to \$419.99.....	139	120	130	72	25	13	1	(1)	(1)	500
\$420 to \$489.99.....	107	97	72	40	18	9	(1)	0	0	345
\$490 to \$559.99.....	84	68	51	23	11	5	(1)	0	0	242
\$560 to \$624.99.....	58	39	26	20	7	4	(1)	0	0	154
\$625 to \$694.99.....	53	33	18	12	2	3	2	0	0	122
\$695 to \$849.99.....	46	25	15	13	2	6	(1)	(1)	0	107
\$850 to \$999.99.....	19	5	7	3	2	1	(1)	0	(1)	38
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	9	3	3	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	19
\$1,250 and up.....	3	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	4
All households (thousands).....	1,478	1,605	1,361	544	148	68	8	2	1	5,217
Percent.....	28.3	30.8	26.1	10.4	2.8	1.3	.2	(2)	(2)	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9F.—DISTRIBUTION BY SHELTER DEDUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE; ALL HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household shelter deduction	Size of household								Total	Per-cent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
None.....	322	296	177	186	158	128	82	129	1,478	28.3
\$1 to \$50.....	519	317	263	201	131	78	53	43	1,605	30.8
\$51 to \$100.....	348	322	266	206	111	59	27	23	1,361	26.1
\$101 to \$150.....	82	119	139	100	49	22	20	15	544	10.4
\$151 to \$200.....	18	31	31	28	19	13	4	3	148	2.8
\$201 to \$300.....	2	6	14	17	13	6	5	4	68	1.3
\$301 to \$400.....	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	0	2	8	.2
\$401 to \$500.....	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Over \$500.....	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total households.....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217	-----
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1.

TABLE 9G.—DISTRIBUTION BY SHELTER COST AND GROSS INCOME LEVEL: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household gross income	Shelter cost								All households
	None	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	
None.....	81	15	26	18	10	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	155
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	35	80	71	17	6	5	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	214
\$100 to \$214.99.....	58	418	618	390	107	16	2	0	1,609
\$215 to \$284.99.....	32	112	332	283	187	64	2	0	911
\$285 to \$359.99.....	15	60	162	207	226	117	9	0	796
\$360 to \$419.99.....	11	33	83	115	128	113	14	( <sup>1</sup> )	500
\$420 to \$489.99.....	10	24	51	84	82	78	15	( <sup>1</sup> )	345
\$490 to \$559.99.....	2	11	36	54	63	62	11	2	242
\$560 to \$624.99.....	3	9	17	32	36	45	10	1	154
\$625 to \$694.99.....	1	4	14	22	37	35	6	1	122
\$695 to \$849.99.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	11	15	24	37	12	5	107
\$850 to \$999.99.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	1	6	11	10	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	38
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	1	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	9	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	19
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	0	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4
All households (thousands).....	249	767	1,324	1,246	921	597	95	13	5,217
Percent.....	4.8	14.7	25.4	23.9	17.6	11.4	1.8	.2	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.

TABLE 9H.—DISTRIBUTION BY SHELTER COST AND SHELTER DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household shelter cost	Shelter deduction								Over 500	Total
	None	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500		
None.....	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
\$1 to \$50.....	598	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	767
\$51 to \$100.....	425	757	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324
\$101 to \$150.....	143	468	595	39	0	0	0	0	0	1,246
\$151 to \$200.....	51	169	475	205	20	0	0	0	0	921
\$201 to \$300.....	12	42	146	277	105	16	0	0	0	597
\$301 to \$400.....	0	1	4	22	23	44	1	0	0	95
\$401 to \$500.....	0	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	8	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	13
Over \$500.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	6
Total households.....	1,478	1,605	1,361	544	148	68	8	2	1	5,217
Percent.....	28.3	30.8	26.1	10.4	2.8	1.3	0.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9I.—DISTRIBUTION BY SHELTER COST AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household shelter cost	Size of household								Total	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
None.....	77	52	39	27	22	18	6	8	249	4.8
\$1 to \$50.....	317	185	75	62	41	36	22	29	767	14.7
\$51 to \$100.....	504	287	180	130	84	53	38	48	1,324	25.4
\$101 to \$150.....	259	292	248	184	114	68	39	41	1,246	23.9
\$151 to \$200.....	110	186	208	175	109	58	38	38	921	17.6
\$201 to \$300.....	22	82	126	136	90	61	38	40	597	11.4
\$301 to \$400.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	7	14	21	19	12	9	12	95	1.8
\$401 to \$500.....	0	0	2	6	2	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	13	.2
Over \$500.....	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	3	6	.1
Total households.....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217	-----
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.



TABLE 10A.—AVERAGE MEDICAL DEDUCTION—ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$8	\$5	\$1	0	0	\$2
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	1	2	7	2	16	0	0	0	2
\$100 to \$214.99.....	6	5	3	2	2	2	\$4	0	5
\$215 to \$284.99.....	14	7	3	3	5	2	8	\$2	6
\$285 to \$359.99.....	12	14	3	3	3	6	4	2	6
\$360 to \$419.99.....	18	27	10	6	5	15	7	7	10
\$420 to \$489.99.....	87	26	17	10	8	8	10	5	12
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	15	17	13	18	12	5	6	13
\$560 to \$624.99.....	6	11	21	19	17	16	17	7	15
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	7	31	36	14	23	19	5	19
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	22	11	23	20	18	14	17
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	32	20	21	23	15	20
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	30	0	70	73	70	32	19	41
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	174	173	69	74
All households.....	6	9	6	7	7	12	10	8	.8
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	(24.7)	(20.9)	(17.1)	(14.2)	(9.2)	(5.9)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(100)

TABLE 10B.—AVERAGE MEDICAL DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	\$22	\$85	\$39	\$76	\$201	\$42	0	0	\$55
Percent distribution.....	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	-----	-----	(0.6)
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	20	26	45	23	53	0	0	0	30
Percent distribution.....	(2.6)	(1.8)	(3.1)	(0.8)	(1.1)	-----	-----	-----	(1.7)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	28	31	37	27	24	48	41	0	29
Percent distribution.....	(71.8)	(21.4)	(12.1)	(7.5)	(4.7)	(1.6)	(2.5)	-----	(27.0)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	41	38	36	28	39	24	49	21	38
Percent distribution.....	(17.4)	(33.8)	(10.0)	(8.8)	(4.4)	(2.8)	(5.2)	(3.8)	(15.4)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	28	51	36	41	24	30	23	22	40
Percent distribution.....	(5.2)	(23.7)	(16.9)	(11.9)	(10.0)	(11.4)	(6.9)	(2.3)	(12.4)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	33	75	42	38	41	50	37	29	47
Percent distribution.....	(1.8)	(9.2)	(17.6)	(18.7)	(16.8)	(19.4)	(8.0)	(11.8)	(11.1)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	206	54	45	41	42	60	39	25	47
Percent distribution.....	(0.3)	(6.8)	(17.3)	(14.8)	(14.1)	(10.5)	(17.8)	(10.1)	(9.1)
\$490 to \$599.99.....	0	116	41	42	50	49	39	25	45
Percent distribution.....	-----	(1.0)	(11.1)	(11.5)	(17.5)	(13.5)	(10.8)	(13.6)	(6.9)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	10	54	63	50	53	45	50	35	50
Percent distribution.....	(0.2)	(1.4)	(4.6)	(6.9)	(10.7)	(13.0)	(11.2)	(11.9)	(4.8)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	49	84	69	37	68	52	37	59
Percent distribution.....	-----	(0.5)	(3.3)	(9.7)	(8.3)	(8.8)	(10.8)	(8.4)	(4.1)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	47	38	58	44	42	48	46
Percent distribution.....	-----	-----	(3.0)	(5.0)	(6.8)	(11.4)	(16.6)	(17.0)	(4.1)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	78	43	50	53	35	47
Percent distribution.....	-----	-----	-----	(1.7)	(4.8)	(2.8)	(4.6)	(11.3)	(1.6)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	30	0	99	73	128	39	52	75
Percent distribution.....	-----	(0.2)	-----	(1.4)	(0.7)	(3.4)	(5.1)	(5.9)	(1.0)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	174	173	88	115
Percent distribution.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0.8)	(0.5)	(3.9)	(0.3)
All households.....	31	45	43	43	43	52	43	36	41
Percent distribution.....	(26.7)	(21.5)	(13.3)	(12.4)	(9.6)	(7.1)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	262	211	130	123	95	70	45	46	981

TABLE 10C.—AVERAGE MEDICAL DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gross monthly income	Households with elderly		Households without elderly		All households	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
0.....	0	0.2	\$2	3.5	\$2	3.0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$7	1.4	2	4.7	2	4.1
\$100 to \$214.99.....	9	59.4	3	25.0	5	30.8
\$215 to \$284.99.....	18	22.1	3	16.5	6	17.5
\$285 to \$359.99.....	24	9.3	4	16.5	6	15.3
\$360 to \$419.99.....	30	3.2	9	10.9	10	9.6
\$420 to \$489.99.....	29	2.0	11	7.6	12	6.6
\$490 to \$559.99.....	31	1.2	12	5.4	13	4.6
\$560 to \$624.99.....	30	.6	15	3.4	15	2.9
\$625 to \$694.99.....	32	.4	19	2.8	19	2.3
\$695 to \$849.99.....	31	.3	17	2.4	17	2.1
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	-----	20	.9	20	.7
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	-----	41	.4	41	.4
\$1,250 and up.....	0	-----	74	( <sup>1</sup> )	74	( <sup>1</sup> )
All households.....	14	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0
Total households (thousands).....	885	-----	4,332	-----	5,217	-----
Percent.....	17.0	-----	83.0	-----	100.0	-----

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 10D.—AVERAGE MEDICAL DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING MEDICAL DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY ABSENCE OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gross monthly income	Households with elderly		Households without elderly		All households	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
0.....	0	-----	\$55	0.9	\$55	0.6
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$29	0.9	30	2.1	30	1.7
\$100 to \$214.99.....	29	48.5	30	16.3	29	27.0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	39	27.6	36	9.2	38	15.4
\$285 to \$359.99.....	47	12.8	36	12.2	40	12.4
\$360 to \$419.99.....	65	3.9	44	14.6	47	11.1
\$420 to \$489.99.....	46	3.3	47	12.0	47	9.1
\$490 to \$559.99.....	77	1.3	43	9.7	45	6.9
\$560 to \$624.99.....	78	.6	48	7.0	50	4.8
\$625 to \$694.99.....	66	.5	53	5.9	59	4.1
\$695 to \$849.99.....	39	.6	46	5.8	46	4.1
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	-----	47	2.4	47	1.6
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	-----	75	1.5	75	1.0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	-----	115	.4	115	.3
All households.....	37	100.0	42	100.0	41	100.0
Total households (thousands).....	327	-----	654	-----	981	-----
Percent.....	33.3	-----	66.7	-----	100.0	-----

TABLE 11A.—AVERAGE MANDATORY DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average deduction dollar]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	0	0
\$1.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	\$1	1	\$1	\$3	0	\$2	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	\$1	1	1	1	0	\$1	1	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	\$1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	\$1
\$285 to \$359.99.....	17	4	2	2	2	5	4	2	3
\$360 to \$419.99.....	46	19	11	7	3	10	9	7	9
\$420 to \$489.99.....	87	41	32	17	12	6	13	10	19
\$490 to \$559.99.....	96	60	56	37	20	20	10	11	29
\$560 to \$624.99.....	150	86	65	65	38	34	30	20	46
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	102	84	77	66	50	27	22	56
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	149	117	109	91	76	72	37	79
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	190	151	122	103	117	82	112
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	252	221	212	172	156	135	161
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	323	13	107	106
All households.....	1	6	11	15	16	21	22	23	10
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 11B.—AVERAGE MANDATORY DEDUCTION—HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	\$19	0	0	0	0	\$19
Percent distribution.....				(0.4)					(0.1)
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$5	\$9	\$18	26	\$4	\$9	0	\$6	9
Percent distribution.....	(7.8)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.1)		(0.6)	(1.2)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	14	13	16	11	13	6	\$15	9	13
Percent distribution.....	(38.2)	(11.1)	(5.0)	(4.7)	(3.0)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(6.3)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	22	23	17	19	12	14	26	19	19
Percent distribution.....	(15.4)	(8.7)	(7.7)	(4.0)	(3.1)	(2.8)	(1.0)	(2.5)	(5.4)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	49	26	29	21	24	25	23	16	28
Percent distribution.....	(21.9)	(18.6)	(11.6)	(9.2)	(4.0)	(8.3)	(4.9)	(1.9)	(9.8)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	68	44	36	34	29	30	31	22	36
Percent distribution.....	(11.3)	(17.5)	(16.9)	(15.7)	(10.4)	(13.9)	(9.0)	(8.8)	(13.8)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	87	61	54	45	37	37	42	29	47
Percent distribution.....	(3.8)	(15.2)	(21.2)	(14.5)	(16.9)	(8.5)	(15.0)	(10.0)	(14.5)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	96	69	69	57	44	51	40	35	56
Percent distribution.....	(0.7)	(11.2)	(16.3)	(15.7)	(15.3)	(13.8)	(14.2)	(9.7)	(13.4)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	266	92	80	82	55	54	65	59	70
Percent distribution.....	(1.0)	(9.9)	(8.7)	(9.6)	(15.6)	(14.9)	(10.8)	(11.1)	(10.7)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	124	91	84	76	68	66	51	79
Percent distribution.....		(5.1)	(6.3)	(11.2)	(13.2)	(12.6)	(8.6)	(13.8)	(9.4)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	149	141	114	100	86	83	62	95
Percent distribution.....		(0.9)	(4.2)	(10.8)	(10.4)	(14.6)	(23.6)	(18.5)	(9.6)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	190	151	126	103	126	98	121
Percent distribution.....			(0.8)	(2.8)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(7.0)	(11.7)	(3.8)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	252	221	212	238	156	135	176
Percent distribution.....			(0.3)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(8.9)	(1.8)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	323	13	338	280
Percent distribution.....						(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.2)
All households.....	34	50	55	61	57	60	64	60	56
Percent distribution.....	(5.5)	(14.2)	(18.3)	(19.8)	(14.9)	(11.5)	(6.9)	(9.0)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	51	132	170	184	139	107	64	84	931

TABLE 12A.—AVERAGE WORK ALLOWANCE DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$2	0	\$6	\$1
\$100 to \$214.99.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	\$2	3	1
\$215 to \$284.99.....	2	1	2	3	4	5	4	3	2
\$285 to \$359.99.....	13	4	2	3	3	7	5	7	4
\$360 to \$419.99.....	22	13	9	6	5	11	8	11	8
\$420 to \$489.99.....	30	22	17	12	10	6	10	12	12
\$490 to \$559.99.....	30	27	24	20	13	12	9	10	16
\$560 to \$624.99.....	17	30	27	25	20	19	15	11	20
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	30	29	28	26	22	13	12	22
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	30	25	29	27	27	26	19	25
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	17	30	30	29	30	28	26	28
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	30	30	30	30	26	25	30	28
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	14	0	30	30	30	26
All households.....	1	4	6	8	9	11	11	12	5
Total households (thousands).....	1, 291	1, 092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5, 217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 12B.—AVERAGE WORK ALLOWANCE DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent distribution.....									
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$5	\$6	\$4	\$4	\$5	\$5	0	\$6	\$5
Percent distribution.....	(18.6)	(5.9)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(1.5)	-----	(1.6)	(3.9)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	12	11	12	13	12	13	\$15	16	12
Percent distribution.....	(43.8)	(15.7)	(10.4)	(6.4)	(5.1)	(3.0)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(10.8)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	19	14	20	20	17	22	21	22	18
Percent distribution.....	(12.5)	(13.1)	(9.0)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(7.5)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	25	21	23	23	22	27	23	26	23
Percent distribution.....	(16.2)	(17.0)	(13.3)	(10.7)	(5.3)	(8.8)	(5.3)	(4.4)	(10.9)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	29	25	24	27	26	27	26	27	26
Percent distribution.....	(6.3)	(15.1)	(16.0)	(15.4)	(12.5)	(15.0)	(8.7)	(9.3)	(13.3)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	30	29	28	27	25	27	29	28	27
Percent distribution.....	(1.9)	(11.9)	(17.4)	(14.0)	(17.1)	(8.9)	(15.4)	(10.3)	(12.9)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	30	29	29	29	28	29	28	29	29
Percent distribution.....	(0.3)	(8.3)	(13.6)	(14.0)	(14.0)	(12.4)	(15.2)	(8.8)	(11.3)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29	29
Percent distribution.....	(0.5)	(7.5)	(8.0)	(8.6)	(13.3)	(13.6)	(10.7)	(10.7)	(9.1)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	30	29	30	30	29	30	29	30
Percent distribution.....	-----	(4.4)	(5.4)	(9.8)	(11.4)	(11.7)	(8.4)	(12.0)	(7.8)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	30	30	30	29	30	29	29	30
Percent distribution.....	-----	(0.6)	(3.4)	(9.3)	(8.8)	(13.3)	(21.0)	(17.3)	(7.8)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	17	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Percent distribution.....	-----	(0.2)	(0.7)	(2.4)	(6.0)	(4.0)	(6.2)	(10.4)	(3.1)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	30	30	30	30	29	30	30	30
Percent distribution.....	-----	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(7.7)	(1.5)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	30	0	30	30	30	30
Percent distribution.....	-----	-----	-----	(0.2)	-----	(0.5)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(0.3)
All households.....	15	21	24	26	26	27	28	28	24
Percent distribution.....	(8.8)	(16.0)	(17.8)	(18.5)	(14.0)	(10.4)	(6.1)	(8.3)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	103	188	208	217	164	122	72	97	1, 170

TABLE 13A.—AVERAGE BOARDER COUPON-ALLOTMENT DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	\$3	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	3	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	1	0	0	\$1
\$285 to \$359.99.....	6	2	1	1	2	1	0	\$3	1
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	1	1	1	0	2	\$2	7	1
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	1
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	1
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	1
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	3	2
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	2
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	4
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 13B.—AVERAGE BOARDER COUPON-ALLOTMENT DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Percent distribution.....	(2.0)								(0.4)
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Percent distribution.....	(7.8)								(1.6)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	53	35	47	48	0	48	0	0	49
Percent distribution.....	(31.3)	(9.5)	(14.2)	(8.4)		(19.1)			(12.7)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	50	62	48	47	48	48	0	0	54
Percent distribution.....	(45.4)	(49.9)	(26.1)	(25.2)	(9.6)	(7.2)			(27.2)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	76	50	60	77	58	48		48	59
Percent distribution.....	(13.4)	(30.6)	(24.8)	(12.9)	(19.5)	(8.9)		(9.8)	(17.4)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	47	48	58	48	52	48	69	56
Percent distribution.....		(3.5)	(10.5)	(26.3)	(2.9)	(21.5)	(19.4)	(21.7)	(10.4)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	47	79	48	48	48	48	48	52
Percent distribution.....		(4.4)	(11.2)	(22.5)	(9.3)	(23.3)	(21.6)	(18.8)	(10.9)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	48	77	0	47	47	48	48	51
Percent distribution.....		(2.1)	(6.9)		(16.1)	(12.2)	(34.4)	(9.2)	(7.0)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	48	0	48	46	0	53	49
Percent distribution.....			(4.0)		(8.2)	(7.8)		(12.2)	(3.3)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	46	0	47	0	0	48	47
Percent distribution.....			(2.4)		(16.0)			(7.7)	(2.9)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	48	48	0	47	47	47
Percent distribution.....				(4.7)	(14.3)		(18.1)	(15.3)	(4.8)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	92	72
Percent distribution.....					(4.1)			(5.3)	(1.0)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	192
Percent distribution.....							(6.6)		(0.4)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	54	54	56	54	50	48	57	55	54
Percent distribution.....	(21.1)	(19.7)	(12.4)	(11.3)	(11.3)	(7.7)	(5.7)	(10.7)	(100.0)
Total households thousands.....	19	18	11	10	10	7	5	10	91



TABLE 14A.—AVERAGE LIVE-IN ATTENDANT (SALARIES) DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$360 to \$419.99.....	\$1	\$3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	2	0	\$3	0	0	0	0	1
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	\$5	0	0	\$3	0	0	1
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 14B.—AVERAGE LIVE-IN ATTENDANT (SALARIES) DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	\$69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$69
Percent distribution.....	(58.9)								(21.1)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Percent distribution.....	(28.4)								(10.2)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	\$43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Percent distribution.....		(13.3)							(4.4)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	33	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Percent distribution.....	(12.7)	(44.5)							(19.3)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
Percent distribution.....		(19.3)							(6.4)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	49	0	\$121	0	0	0	0	97
Percent distribution.....		(22.9)		(100.0)					(23.4)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	\$86	0	0	\$108	0	0	95
Percent distribution.....			(100.0)			(100.0)			(15.1)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	59	128	86	121	0	108	0	0	97
Percent distribution.....	(35.8)	(33.2)	(9.0)	(15.8)		(6.1)			(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	3	3	(1)	1	0	(1)	0	0	8

† Less than 1,000.

TABLE 15A.—AVERAGE LIVE-IN ATTENDANT COUPON-ALLOTMENT DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	0	0	0	\$1	\$1	0	0	0
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2	0
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	\$1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	0	0
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 15B.—AVERAGE LIVE-IN ATTENDANT COUPON-ALLOTMENT: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	\$38	\$48	\$48	0	0	0	0	0	\$41
Percent distribution.....	(53.1)	(17.5)	(100.0)	0	\$48	\$48	0	0	(23.6)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	48	0	0	0	48	48	0	0	48
Percent distribution.....	(46.9)	0	0	0	(62.8)	(47.6)	0	0	(24.4)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	\$48	48
Percent distribution.....	0	(21.0)	0	0	0	0	0	(52.3)	(9.0)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	48	0	0	0	46	0	0	47
Percent distribution.....	0	(31.1)	0	0	0	(52.4)	0	0	(11.3)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	48	0	\$48	0	0	0	0	48
Percent distribution.....	0	(30.4)	0	(29.2)	0	0	0	0	(10.7)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	48
Percent distribution.....	0	0	0	(70.7)	0	0	0	0	(13.0)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
Percent distribution.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(47.5)	(4.9)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48
Percent distribution.....	0	0	0	0	(37.2)	0	0	0	(3.1)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	43	48	48	48	48	47	0	47	46
Percent distribution.....	(29.3)	(17.3)	(5.0)	(18.4)	(8.3)	(11.3)	0	(10.3)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	3	2	(1)	2	(1)	1	0	(1)	9

1 Less than 1,000.

TABLE 16A.—CHILD CARE (NOT LIVE-IN) DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	0	\$1	\$1	0	0	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	0	2	0	0	\$2	0	0	\$1
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	\$2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	9	5	1	\$1	1	0	0	2
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	14	11	6	2	2	0	0	5
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	21	22	7	4	1	\$1	0	7
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	27	33	14	11	1	1	\$2	11
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	48	34	21	5	2	0	4	12
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	43	61	41	3	6	5	1	16
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	61	21	48	37	7	7	25
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	89	0	0	37	0	17
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	0	2	5	4	3	2	2	1	2
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,210
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	107

TABLE 16B.—AVERAGE CHILD CARE (NOT LIVE-IN) DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$46
Percent distribution.....	(32.8)								(0.3)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	26	\$43	\$62	\$46	\$15	0	0	0	44
Percent distribution.....	(67.2)	(2.1)	(3.1)	(6.6)	(3.4)				(4.0)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	76	55	35	0	\$111	0	0	62
Percent distribution.....		(5.1)	(9.8)	(1.8)		(7.2)			(5.1)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	63	50	52	0	0	\$8	0	54
Percent distribution.....		(12.5)	(9.8)	(6.2)			(13.3)		(8.0)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	59	61	41	76	43	0	0	58
Percent distribution.....		(22.8)	(16.2)	(6.9)	(9.3)	(11.5)			(13.8)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	62	76	78	63	67	0	0	70
Percent distribution.....		(18.3)	(17.8)	(16.0)	(17.3)	(23.7)			(16.7)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	88	103	84	101	100	77	0	94
Percent distribution.....		(10.9)	(15.1)	(10.0)	(12.5)	(4.8)	(47.3)		(12.5)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	74	96	67	85	65	43	\$61	80
Percent distribution.....		(13.7)	(12.9)	(12.9)	(25.0)	(8.7)	(7.3)	(20.3)	(14.1)
\$625 to \$694.99.....		79	110	90	120	100	0	78	92
Percent distribution.....		(13.4)	(7.2)	(15.2)	(5.4)	(6.5)		(38.2)	(10.9)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	108	151	161	45	77	172	43	133
Percent distribution.....		(1.2)	(7.2)	(15.3)	(6.3)	(21.5)	(13.4)	(15.0)	(8.3)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	163	60	150	172	80	85	122
Percent distribution.....			(1.1)	(5.1)	(20.9)	(16.2)	(12.2)	(26.6)	(5.3)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	156	0	0	430	0	198
Percent distribution.....				(3.9)			(6.7)		(1.0)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	33	69	84	87	92	90	102	71	82
Percent distribution.....	(0.9)	(24.7)	(32.1)	(22.9)	(10.4)	(4.2)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	1	37	49	35	16	6	4	4	152

TABLE 17A.—AVERAGE MANDATORY EDUCATIONAL DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None	\$2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$1
\$0.01 to \$99.99	3	\$1	\$2	0	0	0	0	0	2
\$100 to \$214.99	0	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99	2	1	1	0	0	0	\$1	0	1
\$285 to \$359.99	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	\$8	1
\$360 to \$419.99	11	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
\$420 to \$489.99	0	1	1	\$1	0	\$2	0	2	1
\$490 to \$559.99	0	14	3	0	0	1	0	1	2
\$560 to \$624.99	197	2	4	10	1	1	2	0	4
\$625 to \$694.99	0	0	4	4	2	3	0	0	2
\$695 to \$849.99	0	0	6	1	18	2	0	4	5
\$850 to \$999.99	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99	0	403	0	22	0	0	16	10	18
\$1,250 and up	0	0	0	116	0	672	0	120	190
All households	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1
Total households thousands	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 17B.—AVERAGE MANDATORY EDUCATIONAL DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None	\$58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$58
Percent distribution	(10.7)								(2.1)
\$0.01 to \$99.99	94	\$59	\$87	0	0	0	0	0	87
Percent distribution	(18.0)	(6.2)	(4.7)						(5.1)
\$100 to \$214.99	59	85	98	\$31	\$43	\$2	0	0	57
Percent distribution	(23.2)	(8.1)	(5.6)	(6.8)	(7.1)	(6.5)			(9.0)
\$215 to \$284.99	73	62	42	26	8	4	\$23	\$3	51
Percent distribution	(20.8)	(29.1)	(17.2)	(2.4)	(8.9)	(3.1)	(13.5)	(7.3)	(13.8)
\$285 to \$359.99	33	181	26	41	17	4	29	112	56
Percent distribution	(22.4)	(16.8)	(28.5)	(15.9)	(12.2)	(5.4)	(24.0)	(14.5)	(16.6)
\$360 to \$419.99	289	105	135	20	36	27	0	0	81
Percent distribution	(2.5)	(21.5)	(11.0)	(21.7)	(7.7)	(3.3)			(9.8)
\$420 to \$489.99	0	85	61	43	7	71	14	93	51
Percent distribution		(2.1)	(8.4)	(10.1)	(8.1)	(13.3)	(11.9)	(6.5)	(6.6)
\$490 to \$559.99	0	202	90	11	40	19	22	80	70
Percent distribution		(10.2)	(9.3)	(10.6)	(3.1)	(16.7)	(13.4)	(5.6)	(7.8)
\$560 to \$624.99	450	111	78	106	32	15	23	0	83
Percent distribution	(2.4)	(2.5)	(7.1)	(15.7)	(6.7)	(16.1)	(28.9)		(8.2)
\$625 to \$694.99	0	0	62	49	27	100	0	0	52
Percent distribution			(5.8)	(15.0)	(14.8)	(7.4)			(5.6)
\$695 to \$849.99	0	0	167	70	99	37	0	29	88
Percent distribution			(2.4)	(2.0)	(31.4)	(12.3)		(15.5)	(6.8)
\$850 to \$999.99	0	0	0	60	0	39	0	54	50
Percent distribution				(3.0)		(9.0)		(16.7)	(2.9)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99	0	403	0	147	0	0	127	62	147
Percent distribution		(3.5)		(2.8)			(8.4)	(15.1)	(2.7)
\$1,250 and up	0	0	0	214	0	672	0	189	305
Percent distribution				(4.1)		(6.8)		(18.9)	(3.1)
All households	78	121	66	55	47	78	32	95	74
Percent distribution	(19.3)	(14.0)	(16.0)	(15.5)	(10.9)	(10.2)	(4.9)	(9.1)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands)	16	12	13	13	9	8	4	8	83

TABLE 18A.—AVERAGE ALIMONY DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	0	0	\$5	0	0	0	0	0	\$1
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$285 to \$359.99.....	\$1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2	0
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	\$1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	0	1	1	0	\$1	0	0	0
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	\$3	0	0	0	0
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	81	0	6	2	0	10	1	4
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	13	0	17	0	5
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 18B.—AVERAGE ALIMONY DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	0	0	\$210	0	0	0	0	0	\$210
Percent distribution.....			(12.1)						(3.8)
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	\$100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Percent distribution.....		(12.5)							(1.4)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	\$87	0	57	\$217	0	0	0	0	85
Percent distribution.....	(55.3)		(23.0)	(7.4)					(10.2)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	43	0	0	\$33	0	0	0	37
Percent distribution.....		(13.5)			(14.7)				(3.8)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	125	69	69	103	0	0	0	0	79
Percent distribution.....	(44.7)	(36.2)	(39.6)	(16.5)					(18.3)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	\$184	77
Percent distribution.....			(32.3)					(21.0)	(8.0)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	97	81	0	0	0	0	0	86
Percent distribution.....		(19.4)	(15.9)						(7.2)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	0	61	65	0	0	\$46	0	58
Percent distribution.....			(11.7)	(13.5)			(32.1)		(8.7)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	120	0	0	\$123	0	65	108
Percent distribution.....			(6.7)			(68.6)		(24.9)	(7.3)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Percent distribution.....					(53.0)				(8.0)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	225	0	104	75	13	346	100	141
Percent distribution.....		(18.5)		(30.4)	(16.8)	(31.4)	(34.1)	(28.4)	(16.8)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	282	0	172	0	226
Percent distribution.....					(15.5)		(33.7)		(4.8)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87
Percent distribution.....								(25.5)	(1.8)
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent distribution.....									
All households.....	104	104	88	90	80	89	191	106	98
Percent distribution.....	(2.8)	(11.5)	(31.1)	(20.1)	(15.1)	(5.1)	(7.3)	(7.0)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	1	2	6	4	3	1	1	1	19

1 Less than 1,000.



TABLE 19A.—AVERAGE CASUALTY DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$215 to \$284.99.....	0	0	0	0	\$20	0	0	0	\$1
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	\$1	\$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	0	1	0	3	0	\$1	\$3	1
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Total households (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Percent.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	14.2	9.2	5.9	3.7	4.2	100

TABLE 19B.—AVERAGE CASUALTY DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar deduction (percent distribution)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$214.99.....	\$26	0	\$25	0	\$26	0	0	0	\$26
Percent distribution.....	(90.6)		(15.5)		(37.9)				(27.8)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	50	\$10	24	\$12	1,156	\$15	0	0	195
Percent distribution.....	(9.4)	(14.7)	(32.8)	(100.0)	(42.7)	(19.6)			(19.3)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	27	0	0	0	25	0	0	27
Percent distribution.....		(42.9)				(24.9)			(8.3)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	67	63	0	0	0	0	\$15	51
Percent distribution.....		(17.5)	(24.8)					(40.3)	(10.1)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	0	30	143	0	0	0	0	0	83
Percent distribution.....		(24.9)	(16.7)						(6.9)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	0	77	0	500	0	\$111	160	185
Percent distribution.....			(10.2)		(19.4)		(13.6)	(28.2)	(7.4)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	31
Percent distribution.....						(55.5)			(4.3)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70
Percent distribution.....							(69.5)		(11.1)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Percent distribution.....							(16.9)		(2.7)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48
Percent distribution.....								(31.5)	(2.2)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,250 and up.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All households.....	28	32	59	12	600	26	72	66	83
Percent distribution.....	(24.5)	(14.7)	(19.3)	(4.1)	(6.9)	(7.7)	(15.9)	(6.9)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	5	3	4	•	1	2	3	1	21

TABLE 20.—ZERO NET-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS; DISTRIBUTION BY GROSS MONTHLY INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Households in thousands]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								Total households	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
None.....	56	25	31	16	10	8	5	3	155	64.3
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	18	11	7	5	(1)	(1)	3	(1)	46	18.9
\$100 to \$214.99.....	9	8	7	4	1	1	0	(1)	30	12.5
\$215 to \$284.99.....	(1)	1	0	1	1	0	(1)	0	5	1.9
\$285 to \$359.99.....	0	1	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	2	.7
\$360 to \$419.99.....	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	2	.7
\$420 to \$489.99.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	.1
\$490 to \$559.99.....	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	.3
\$560 and up.....	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	1	.5
Total households.....	84	47	47	26	13	11	9	4	241	-----
Percent.....	34.8	19.4	19.4	10.9	5.6	4.5	3.6	1.8	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.

TABLE 21.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE; ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND THOSE WITH ELDERLY; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Size of household				Average household size
	1	2	3	4 plus	
	Percentages				Persons
All households.....	24.7	20.9	17.1	62.7	3.2
Households with 1 or more elderly.....	60.6	27.8	4.8	6.8	1.7

TABLE 22.—DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE; ALL HOUSEHOLDS 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Number of elderly in household	Size of households								Total elderly persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No elderly in household.....	755	845	849	721	468	298	186	210	4,332
Percent.....	(58.5)	(77.4)	(95.2)	(97.2)	(97.1)	(96.6)	(97.6)	(95.3)	(83.0)
Elderly in household:									
1.....	536	147	35	17	11	9	3	10	768
Percent.....	(41.5)	(13.5)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(1.8)	(4.4)	(14.7)
2.....		99	8	4	3	1	1	(1)	116
Percent.....		(9.1)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(2.2)
3-plus.....			(1)						(1)
Percent.....			(2)						(2)
Subtotal:									
Households with elderly.....	536	246	43	21	14	10	5	10	885
Percent.....	(41.5)	(22.6)	(4.7)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(4.6)	(16.9)
Row percent.....	(60.5)	(27.8)	(4.8)	(2.3)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(100.0)
All households.....	1,290	1,092	891	742	481	308	191	221	5,217
Row percent.....	(24.7)	(20.9)	(17.1)	(14.2)	(9.2)	(5.9)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Percent of column total unless indicated otherwise.

TABLE 23.—AVERAGE TOTAL DEDUCTION: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gross monthly income	Households with elderly		Households without elderly		All households	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
0.....	\$70	0.2	\$55	3.5	\$55	3.0
\$0.01 to \$99.....	39	1.4	48	4.7	47	4.1
\$100 to \$214.....	35	59.4	53	25.0	47	30.8
\$215 to \$284.....	57	22.1	67	16.5	65	17.5
\$285 to \$359.....	58	9.3	75	16.5	73	15.3
\$360 to \$419.....	71	3.2	94	10.9	93	9.6
\$420 to \$489.....	111	2.0	104	7.6	104	6.6
\$490 to \$559.....	89	1.2	121	5.4	120	4.6
\$560 to \$624.....	91	.6	151	3.4	148	2.9
\$625 to \$694.....	89	.4	160	2.8	159	2.3
\$695 to \$849.....	99	.3	201	2.4	198	2.1
\$850 to \$999.....	0	-----	249	.9	249	.7
\$1,000 to \$1,249.....	0	-----	330	.4	330	.4
\$1,250 and up.....	-----	-----	439	( <sup>1</sup> )	439	( <sup>1</sup> )
All households.....	46	100.0	84	100.0	77	100.0
Total households (thousands).....	-----	885	-----	4,332	-----	5,217
Percent.....	-----	17.0	-----	83.0	-----	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 24.—AVERAGE TOTAL DEDUCTION: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEDUCTIONS; GROSS MONTHLY INCOME BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ELDERLY IN HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gross monthly income	Households with elderly		Households without elderly		All households	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
0.....	\$93	0.2	\$113	2.0	\$113	1.7
\$0.01 to \$99.....	54	1.3	55	4.7	55	4.2
\$100 to \$214.....	47	58.4	63	24.8	58	29.9
\$215 to \$284.....	75	22.8	80	16.3	79	17.3
\$285 to \$359.....	79	9.2	87	16.8	86	15.6
\$360 to \$419.....	95	3.2	109	11.1	108	9.9
\$420 to \$489.....	127	2.3	120	7.8	120	6.9
\$490 to \$559.....	111	1.2	137	5.6	136	4.9
\$560 to \$624.....	129	.6	168	3.6	167	3.2
\$625 to \$694.....	125	.3	178	2.9	177	2.5
\$695 to \$849.....	99	.4	210	2.7	207	2.4
\$850 to \$999.....	0	-----	249	1.0	249	.9
\$1,000 to \$1,249.....	0	-----	330	.5	330	.4
\$1,250 and up.....	0	-----	439	.1	439	( <sup>1</sup> )
All households.....	62	100.0	99	100.0	93	100.0
Total households (thousands).....	-----	658	-----	3,667	-----	4,326
Percent.....	-----	15.2	-----	84.8	-----	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.TABLE 25.—DISTRIBUTION BY WORK STATUS AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD; HOUSEHOLD HEADS 18 TO 65 YR; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA <sup>1</sup>

	Male		Female		Total	
	Households (thousands)	Percent	Households (thousands)	Percent	Households (thousands)	Percent
Working:						
Full time.....	417,946	26.7	379,767	13.4	797,713	18.1
Part time.....	89,126	5.7	135,663	4.8	225,789	5.1
Nonworking.....	1,058,206	67.6	2,321,969	81.8	3,380,175	76.8
Total.....	1,565,278	100.0	2,838,399	100.0	4,403,677	100.0
Percent.....	35.5	-----	64.5	-----	100.0	-----



TABLE 27A.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS; ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Age of head	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1 to 14.....	2	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	4
Percent.....	(0.2)	(0.1)			(0.3)				(0.1)
15 to 20.....	33	109	37	\$12	1	1	0	0	194
Percent.....	(3.6)	(15.1)	(5.9)	(2.5)	(0.5)	(0.8)			(5.8)
21 to 25.....	49	198	164	77	20	5	(1)	3	518
Percent.....	(5.5)	(27.5)	(25.8)	(15.9)	(7.5)	(3.0)	(0.8)	(3.0)	(15.4)
26 to 30.....	28	110	144	129	68	29	12	7	526
Percent.....	(3.1)	(15.2)	(22.6)	(26.8)	(24.8)	(19.0)	(13.9)	(6.5)	(15.7)
31 to 35.....	13	49	102	101	76	42	27	24	434
Percent.....	(1.5)	(6.8)	(15.9)	(20.9)	(27.9)	(27.4)	(31.2)	(22.7)	(12.9)
36 to 40.....	19	33	58	66	48	34	20	34	313
Percent.....	(2.1)	(4.5)	(9.2)	(13.7)	(17.8)	(22.4)	(23.3)	(33.0)	(9.3)
41 to 45.....	20	33	42	36	27	19	15	18	210
Percent.....	(2.2)	(4.6)	(6.6)	(75.0)	(9.9)	(12.6)	(17.6)	(17.2)	(6.3)
46 to 50.....	42	40	33	27	16	14	6	9	186
Percent.....	(4.7)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(5.5)	(5.9)	(8.9)	(7.3)	(8.3)	(5.6)
51 to 55.....	58	50	25	15	9	6	2	6	171
Percent.....	(6.4)	(6.9)	(4.0)	(3.0)	(3.3)	(3.8)	(2.3)	(5.8)	(5.1)
56 to 60.....	95	22	11	12	2	2	0	2	145
Percent.....	(10.6)	(3.0)	(1.6)	(2.6)	(0.8)	(1.1)		(16.0)	(4.3)
61 to 65.....	122	22	9	3	2	(1)	2	(1)	162
Percent.....	(13.5)	(3.1)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(2.4)	(0.6)	(4.8)
66 to 70.....	122	19	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	148
Percent.....	(13.6)	(2.7)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(4.4)
Over 70.....	297	36	9	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	347
Percent.....	(33.0)	(5.0)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(10.3)
All households.....	899	722	638	481	273	154	87	103	3,357
Percent.....	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All persons.....	899	1,444	1,914	1,926	1,363	922	606	930	10,004
Percent.....	(9.0)	(14.4)	(19.1)	(19.2)	(13.6)	(9.2)	(6.1)	(9.3)	(100.0)

1 Less than 1,000.



TABLE 27B.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS; ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS AND CHILDREN 18 AND UNDER; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Age of head	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 +	
1 to 14.....	1	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	4
Percent.....	(14.8)	(0.1)			(0.3)				(0.2)
15 to 20.....	10	105	37	12	1	1	0	0	167
Percent.....	(85.2)	(16.8)	(5.9)	(2.5)	(0.5)	(0.8)			(7.1)
21 to 25.....	0	94	164	77	20	5	(1)	3	463
Percent.....		(31.0)	(26.1)	15.9	(7.5)	(3.0)	(0.8)	(3.0)	(19.6)
26 to 30.....	0	109	144	129	68	29	12	7	497
Percent.....		(17.4)	(22.9)	(26.8)	(24.8)	(19.0)	(13.9)	(6.5)	(21.0)
31 to 35.....	0	46	102	101	76	42	27	24	417
Percent.....		(7.3)	(16.2)	(20.9)	(27.9)	(27.4)	(31.2)	(22.7)	(17.6)
36 to 40.....	0	30	58	66	48	34	20	34	291
Percent.....		(4.8)	(9.2)	(13.7)	(17.8)	(22.4)	(23.3)	(33.0)	(12.3)
41 to 45.....	0	28	41	36	27	19	15	18	184
Percent.....		(4.5)	(6.5)	(7.6)	(9.9)	(12.6)	(17.6)	(17.2)	(7.8)
46 to 50.....	0	32	31	27	16	14	6	9	134
Percent.....		(5.1)	(5.0)	(5.5)	(5.9)	(8.9)	(7.3)	(8.3)	(5.7)
51 to 55.....	0	42	25	15	9	6	2	6	104
Percent.....		(6.6)	(4.0)	(3.0)	(3.3)	(3.8)	(2.3)	(5.8)	(4.4)
56 to 60.....	0	12	9	12	2	2	0	2	39
Percent.....		(1.9)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(0.8)	(1.1)		(1.6)	(1.7)
61 to 65.....	0	10	8	3		(1)	2	(1)	27
Percent.....		(1.7)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(2.4)	(0.6)	(1.1)
66 to 70.....	0	8	3		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15
Percent.....		(13.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Over 70.....	0	9	7	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21
Percent.....		(1.4)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.9)
All households.....	12	626	629	481	273	154	87	103	2,365
Percent.....	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All persons.....	12	1,251	1,888	1,924	1,363	922	606	930	8,897
Percent.....	(0.1)	(14.1)	(21.2)	(21.6)	(15.3)	(10.4)	(6.8)	(10.5)	(100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1,000.

TABLE 27C.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS; ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS AND CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Age of head	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1 to 14.....	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	1
Percent.....		(0.1)			(0.6)				(0.1)
15 to 20.....	0	102	36	11	1	1	0	0	151
Percent.....		(25.8)	(9.6)	(3.7)	(0.7)	(1.4)			(10.3)
21 to 25.....	0	180	156	75	20	4	(1)	3	440
Percent.....		(45.7)	(41.4)	(25.8)	(11.9)	(4.6)	(1.1)	(3.8)	(29.9)
26 to 30.....	0	75	105	108	60	24	10	6	389
Percent.....		(19.1)	(27.9)	(37.0)	(36.1)	(25.6)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(26.5)
31 to 35.....	0	12	39	52	43	28	21	21	215
Percent.....		(3.0)	(10.3)	(17.9)	(25.4)	(29.6)	(33.0)	(25.2)	(14.6)
36 to 40.....	0	7	18	20	22	15	14	24	120
Percent.....		(1.7)	(4.7)	(6.9)	(13.2)	(16.4)	(22.5)	(29.2)	(8.2)
41 to 45.....	0	7	7	10	11	11	10	13	69
Percent.....		(1.9)	(1.8)	(3.3)	(6.7)	(11.2)	(15.1)	(16.2)	(4.7)
46 to 50.....	0	3	5	6	3	7	5	8	37
Percent.....		(0.8)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(9.5)	(2.5)
51 to 55.....	0	4	6	3	3	3	1	3	23
Percent.....		(0.9)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(2.9)	(1.6)	(4.4)	(1.5)
56 to 60.....	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	9
Percent.....		(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.8)			(2.1)	(0.6)
61 to 65.....	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	(1)	8
Percent.....		(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.8)		(3.2)	(0.7)	(0.6)
66 to 70.....	0	1	1	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	4
Percent.....		(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)		(0.3)		(1.2)	(0.3)
Over 70.....	0	(1)	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	4
Percent.....		(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.5)		(0.3)
All households.....	0	395	378	291	167	94	64	82	1,470
Percent.....		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All persons.....	0	789	1,133	1,163	837	562	448	749	5,683
Percent.....		(13.9)	(19.9)	(20.5)	(14.7)	(99.9)	(7.9)	(13.2)	(100.0)

1 Less than 1,000.

TABLE 28A.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS; ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEADS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Age of head	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1 to 14.....	0	(1)	(1)	2	0	0	0	(1)	4
Percent.....	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)
15 to 20.....	22	23	18	5	0	1	(1)	(1)	69
Percent.....	(5.5)	(6.2)	(7.2)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(3.7)	(3.7)
21 to 25.....	54	26	74	40	20	4	(1)	(1)	220
Percent.....	(13.9)	(7.0)	(29.1)	(15.5)	(9.8)	(2.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(11.8)
26 to 30.....	39	20	39	57	37	26	8	3	230
Percent.....	(10.0)	(5.6)	(15.6)	(21.7)	(17.8)	(16.8)	(7.4)	(2.4)	(12.3)
31 to 35.....	23	9	20	41	48	30	17	11	199
Percent.....	(5.9)	(2.3)	(8.0)	(15.7)	(23.0)	(19.3)	(16.0)	(9.8)	(10.7)
36 to 40.....	25	5	9	18	25	32	24	39	178
Percent.....	(6.5)	(1.5)	(3.6)	(6.8)	(12.0)	(20.9)	(23.4)	(32.9)	(9.6)
41 to 45.....	26	8	12	25	21	18	22	24	155
Percent.....	(6.6)	(2.1)	(4.6)	(9.7)	(9.8)	(11.5)	(20.9)	(20.4)	(8.3)
46 to 50.....	29	16	16	22	19	17	15	19	152
Percent.....	(7.3)	(4.3)	(6.1)	(8.3)	(9.1)	(10.9)	(14.6)	(16.3)	(8.2)
51 to 55.....	25	26	19	20	17	9	11	9	136
Percent.....	(6.4)	(7.1)	(7.4)	(7.6)	(8.0)	(5.7)	(10.6)	(8.0)	(7.3)
56 to 60.....	32	32	12	11	8	11	4	4	114
Percent.....	(8.1)	(8.6)	(4.7)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(7.3)	(3.6)	(3.4)	(6.1)
61 to 65.....	37	50	15	9	5	3	(1)	3	123
Percent.....	(9.4)	(13.5)	(5.9)	(3.6)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(0.8)	(2.5)	(6.6)
66 to 70.....	28	57	6	6	4	2	1	3	107
Percent.....	(7.1)	(15.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(5.8)
Over 70.....	52	97	12	4	5	2	(1)	(1)	173
Percent.....	(13.2)	(26.3)	(4.9)	(1.6)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(9.3)
All households.....	391	369	253	261	209	155	104	117	1,859
Percent.....	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All persons.....	301	738	760	1,042	1,045	929	727	1,072	6,705
Percent.....	(5.8)	(11.0)	(11.3)	(15.5)	(15.6)	(13.9)	(10.8)	(16.0)	(100.0)

¹ Less than 1,000.

TABLE 28B.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS; ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEADS AND CHILDREN 18 AND UNDER; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Age of head	Size of households								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1 to 14.....	0	(1)	(1)	2	0	0	0	(1)	4
Percent.....		(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.9)				(0.5)	(0.4)
15 to 20.....	9	16	18	4	0	1	(1)	(1)	50
Percent.....	(100.0)	(46.2)	(7.9)	(1.6)		(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(4.5)
21 to 25.....	0	6	71	40	20	4	(1)	(1)	144
Percent.....		(18.0)	(31.2)	(15.7)	(9.8)	(2.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(12.9)
26 to 30.....	0	(1)	39	56	37	26	8	3	170
Percent.....		(1.5)	(17.1)	(21.8)	(17.9)	(16.8)	(7.4)	(2.4)	(15.2)
31 to 35.....	0	2	20	41	48	30	17	11	169
Percent.....		(5.6)	(8.6)	(15.9)	(23.1)	(19.3)	(16.0)	(9.8)	(15.1)
36 to 40.....	0	1	9	18	25	32	24	29	148
Percent.....		(3.8)	(3.8)	(6.9)	(12.1)	(20.9)	(23.4)	(32.9)	(13.3)
41 to 45.....	0	(1)	10	25	21	18	22	24	120
Percent.....		(1.8)	(4.4)	(9.8)	(9.9)	(11.5)	(20.9)	(20.4)	(10.8)
46 to 50.....	0	3	14	21	19	17	15	19	108
Percent.....		(9.0)	(6.2)	(8.2)	(9.1)	(10.9)	(14.6)	(16.3)	(9.7)
51 to 55.....	0	(1)	15	19	17	9	11	9	81
Percent.....		(2.8)	(6.6)	(7.5)	(8.0)	(5.8)	(10.6)	(8.0)	(7.3)
56 to 60.....	0	(1)	9	11	8	11	4	4	48
Percent.....		(1.5)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(3.9)	(7.4)	(3.6)	(3.4)	(4.3)
61 to 65.....	0	(1)	11	9	4	3	(1)	2	32
Percent.....		(0.7)	(4.8)	(3.6)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.8)	(2.5)	(2.8)
66 to 70.....	0	(1)	5	6	4	2	1	3	22
Percent.....		(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.5)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(2.0)
Over 70.....	0	2	6	3	5	1	(1)	(1)	19
Percent.....		(5.9)	(2.8)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(0.9)	(0)	(0.7)	(1.7)
All households.....	9	35	229	257	208	154	104	117	1,114
Percent.....	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All persons.....	9	71	686	1,029	1,041	927	727	1,072	5,562
Percent.....	(0.2)	(1.3)	(12.3)	(18.5)	(18.7)	(16.7)	(13.1)	(19.3)	(100.0)

1 Less than 1,000.

TABLE 28C.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS; ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEADS AND CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER;  
50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[In thousands]

Age of head	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1 to 14.....	0	(1)	(1)	2	0	0	0	(1)	4
Percent.....		(8.3)	(0.6)	(1.4)				(0.6)	(0.6)
15 to 20.....	0	0	17	4	0	(1)	0	(1)	22
Percent.....			(11.6)	(2.6)		(0.2)		(0.5)	(3.1)
21 to 25.....	0	2	70	39	20	4	(1)	(1)	137
Percent.....		(36.7)	(48.3)	(24.3)	(15.1)	(4.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(19.5)
26 to 30.....	0	(1)	34	54	35	25	7	3	157
Percent.....		(6.6)	(23.1)	(32.9)	(26.2)	(24.8)	(11.9)	(2.7)	(22.5)
31 to 35.....	0	1	10	29	41	224	14	11	131
Percent.....		(36.1)	(7.1)	(17.6)	(30.5)	(24.7)	(22.0)	(12.1)	(18.7)
36 to 40.....	0	0	4	11	16	18	16	30	95
Percent.....			(3.0)	(6.8)	(12.0)	(18.0)	(25.6)	(32.9)	(13.7)
41 to 45.....	0	0	3	11	6	10	10	18	58
Percent.....			(2.3)	(6.6)	(4.6)	(9.6)	(16.1)	(20.0)	(8.3)
46 to 50.....	0	0	1	4	6	6	9	14	40
Percent.....			(0.9)	(2.2)	(4.1)	(6.4)	(15.0)	(15.4)	(5.7)
51 to 55.....	0	(1)	1	3	5	5	3	7	24
Percent.....		(12.4)	(0.7)	(1.6)	(3.4)	(5.2)	(5.4)	(7.4)	(3.5)
56 to 60.....	0	0	(1)	2	1	4	(1)	3	10
Percent.....			(0.3)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(4.2)	(0.4)	(2.8)	(1.5)
61 to 65.....	0	0	(1)	2	1	(1)	(1)	2	8
Percent.....			(0.6)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(2.1)	(1.1)
66 to 70.....	0	0	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	8
Percent.....			(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(1.1)
Over 70.....	0	0	(1)	(1)	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5
Percent.....			(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)
All households.....	0	4	146	163	135	99	63	91	701
Percent.....		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All persons.....	0	8	437	651	676	593	439	831	3,655
Percent.....		(0.2)	(12.0)	(17.6)	(18.5)	(16.2)	(12.0)	(23.3)	(100.0)

¹ Less than 1,000.



TABLE 29.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY CERTIFICATION PERIOD AND GROSS MONTHLY INCOME: ALL HOUSEHOLDS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Column percent (row percent)]

Gross income	Certification period—number of months							Total
	1 to 2	3 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 12	13+	Indefinite <sup>1</sup>	Unknown	
None.....	15.9	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.6	3.0
Row percent.....	(73.3)	(18.2)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(.4)	(.9)	(2.2)	(100.0)
\$1 to \$99.99.....	9.7	4.2	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.2	.6	4.1
Row percent.....	(32.6)	(25.2)	(24.6)	(9.9)	(.3)	(6.8)	(.6)	(100.0)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	21.2	21.8	33.4	50.9	25.8	22.2	16.4	30.8
Row percent.....	(9.4)	(17.3)	(29.3)	(34.9)	(.6)	(6.2)	(2.3)	(100.0)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	11.3	14.5	18.7	21.6	27.3	20.9	17.8	17.5
Row percent.....	(8.8)	(20.5)	(28.9)	(26.2)	(1.1)	(10.3)	(4.2)	(100.0)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	11.5	14.9	14.8	12.8	19.8	22.5	29.8	15.3
Row percent.....	(10.4)	(23.9)	(26.2)	(17.8)	(.9)	(12.7)	(8.1)	(100.0)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	10.4	12.7	8.4	4.7	11.5	14.8	10.1	9.6
Row percent.....	(14.9)	(32.4)	(23.6)	(10.4)	(.9)	(13.4)	(4.4)	(100.0)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	5.8	9.4	6.8	3.5	3.2	5.4	10.3	4.6
Row percent.....	(12.1)	(35.0)	(28.0)	(11.0)	(.4)	(7.0)	(6.5)	(100.0)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	4.9	6.6	5.2	1.6	1.0	4.0	6.3	4.6
Row percent.....	(14.4)	(34.8)	(30.1)	(7.4)	(.2)	(7.5)	(5.6)	(100.0)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	3.1	4.7	3.2	.8	6.2	2.6	1.8	2.9
Row percent.....	(14.6)	(39.1)	(29.0)	(5.5)	(1.5)	(7.7)	(2.6)	(100.0)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	2.8	3.3	2.3	1.1	.8	2.0	2.4	2.3
Row percent.....	(16.6)	(34.3)	(27.1)	(10.2)	(.2)	(7.3)	(4.3)	(100.0)
\$695 to \$849.99.....	1.9	3.7	2.0	.5	1.0	1.8	1.6	2.1
Row percent.....	(12.4)	(44.4)	(26.5)	(5.5)	(.4)	(7.5)	(3.3)	(100.0)
\$850 to \$999.99.....	.7	1.2	.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	0	.2	.3	.7
Row percent.....	(13.9)	(40.9)	(34.2)	(6.7)	-----	(2.4)	(1.9)	(100.0)
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	.6	.6	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	.7	.4
Row percent.....	(25.0)	(38.5)	(23.5)	(4.8)	-----	-----	(8.2)	(100.0)
\$1,250 and up.....	2	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	3	1
Row percent.....	(11.7)	(71.3)	(6.1)	-----	-----	-----	(10.9)	(100.0)
Total households (thousands).....	715	1,281	1,412	1,104	37	451	216	5,217
Row percent.....	(13.7)	(24.6)	(27.1)	(21.2)	(.7)	(8.6)	(4.1)	(100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Unspecified, but known to be simultaneous with public assistance recertification.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.1.

TABLE 30.—DISTRIBUTION BY CERTIFICATION PERIOD; HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY ELDERLY PERSONS; 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Certification period (number of months)							Total
	1 to 2	3 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 12	13+	Indefinite <sup>1</sup>	Unknown	
Households (thousands).....	27	103	213	475	7	8	7	841
Percent.....	3.3	12.2	25.3	56.5	.9	1.0	.8	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Unspecified, but known to be simultaneous with public assistance recertification.



TABLE 32.—PURCHASE REQUIREMENT: AVERAGE VALUE AND AVERAGE PERCENT; OF GROSS MONTHLY INCOME  
50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Average dollar purchase requirement (average percent of gross monthly income)]

Monthly household gross income	Size of household								All households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$0.01 to \$99.99.....	\$5	\$7	\$6	\$3	\$4	\$9	\$4	\$3	\$5
Average percent.....	(7.3)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(6.8)	(7.3)	(14.6)	(6.7)	(5.2)	(8.2)
\$100 to \$214.99.....	24	27	25	26	30	34	32	40	25
Average percent.....	(14.4)	(16.1)	(15.3)	(16.0)	(18.0)	(19.1)	(16.9)	(23.3)	(15.2)
\$215 to \$284.99.....	28	47	50	50	49	51	54	60	46
Average percent.....	(11.8)	(19.3)	(19.5)	(19.9)	(19.5)	(20.7)	(22.0)	(23.7)	(18.5)
\$285 to \$359.99.....	30	57	64	73	75	73	77	75	65
Average percent.....	(9.5)	(18.2)	(20.3)	(22.0)	(23.3)	(22.5)	(23.9)	(23.4)	(20.3)
\$360 to \$419.99.....	32	55	76	83	90	87	90	91	81
Average percent.....	(8.4)	(14.3)	(19.7)	(21.5)	(23.1)	(22.1)	(23.5)	(23.4)	(20.8)
\$420 to \$489.99.....	26	58	82	96	104	109	112	115	96
Average percent.....	(5.8)	(12.9)	(18.2)	(21.1)	(23.0)	(24.2)	(24.7)	(25.2)	(21.3)
\$490 to \$559.99.....	38	64	87	103	114	122	133	136	111
Average percent.....	(7.3)	(12.3)	(16.7)	(19.6)	(22.0)	(23.6)	(25.6)	(26.0)	(21.3)
\$560 to \$624.99.....	19	67	90	111	128	132	137	151	120
Average percent.....	(3.2)	(11.5)	(15.2)	(18.7)	(21.7)	(22.5)	(23.1)	(25.6)	(20.4)
\$625 to \$694.99.....	69	97	117	139	149	158	170	137	137
Average percent.....	(10.5)	(14.8)	(17.8)	(21.2)	(22.6)	(23.9)	(25.7)	(20.7)	
\$695 to \$849.99.....	63	94	124	143	171	174	193	156	156
Average percent.....	(8.2)	(12.6)	(16.1)	(18.8)	(22.6)	(22.5)	(25.0)	(20.4)	
\$850 to \$999.99.....	88	110	127	154	179	183	220	176	176
Average percent.....	(9.8)	(12.4)	(14.3)	(17.0)	(20.0)	(20.9)	(23.9)	(19.4)	
\$1,000 to \$1,249.99.....	70	110	130	162	180	211	233	195	195
Average percent.....	(6.5)	(10.2)	(11.9)	(16.1)	(16.4)	(19.4)	(21.2)	(17.8)	
\$1,250 and up.....	138	137	137	137	93	214	252	199	199
Average percent.....	(8.3)	(14.4)	(17.9)	(13.0)					
All households.....	22	42	55	71	89	98	111	133	57
Average percent.....	(13.3)	(16.9)	(18.5)	(19.9)	(21.7)	(22.3)	(23.4)	(24.5)	(19.2)
Total household (thousands).....	1,291	1,092	891	742	481	303	191	221	5,217
Row (percent).....	(24.7)	(20.9)	(17.1)	(14.2)	(9.2)	(5.9)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(100.0)

TABLE 33.—SUMMARY STATISTICS, ALL HOUSEHOLDS

	50 States and District of Columbia	Puerto Rico	Entire caseload)
Average number of persons per household.....	3.2	4.3	3.3
Average gross income.....	\$298	\$211	\$292
Average net income.....	\$223	\$173	\$20
Average total deductions.....	\$77	\$39	\$75
Average bonus.....	\$71	\$114	\$74
Female headed households (percent).....	64	46	63
Male headed households (percent).....	36	54	37
Household head work status: <sup>1</sup>			
Full time (over 30 hours/week, percent).....	15	26	16
Part time (under 30 hours per week, percent).....	5	6	5
Nonworking (percent).....	80	69	79
Household with 1 or more elderly persons (percent).....	17	26	17

<sup>1</sup> With rounding.

FORM FNS-237  
(9-75)U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

## TRANSCRIPTION OF INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

(Washington office attach label here)

FSP Case number ..... (14-34)

Emp. status of ("X" one only) 30 & OVER 361 1341  
household head ..... HRS/WK ☐ UNDER 30 361  
HRS/WK ☐ UNEMPLOYED 1371

Number of household members age 18 or over who are enrolled at least one-half in college, university or technical training ..... (138-39) ☐ ☐

Date of oldest application in file ..... (40-41) (42-43) (44-45)  
MO DA YR

Date of most recent application ..... (46-47) (48-49) (50-51)  
MO DA YR

Date of most recent certification or subsequent certification ..... (52-53) (54-55) (56-57)  
MO DA YR

Current certification period (No. of months) ..... (58-59) ☐ ☐

Office location .....  
ADDRESS CITY

Project Area .....

State ..... Random number .....

FSP DATA ITEMS	MONTHLY AMOUNT		COL.
	DOLLARS	CENTS	
1. Total value of allowable resources (non-exempt) .....			60-65
2. Gross salaries, wages, training allowance .....			66-72
3. 10 percent of line 2 (not to exceed \$30.00) .....			
4. Total earned income (line 2 minus line 3) .....			
5. Mandatory deductions (taxes, Soc. Sec., union dues) .....			74-79
6. Adjusted earned income (line 4 minus line 5) .....			
		A 2	14-15
7. Roomer and boarder payments .....			16-22
8. Self employment income (includes farm income) .....			23-29
9. Student loans, grants, scholarships (prorated monthly) .....			30-36
10. AFDC grant .....			37-43
11. GA grant .....			44-50
12. Supplemental Security Income grant .....			51-57
13. Social Security (income) .....			58-64
14. Veterans Administration payments .....			65-71
15. Railroad Retirement, other pensions .....			72-78
		A 3	14-15
16. Other income .....			16-22
16b. Specify source of other income			23-37
17. Total earned plus other incomes (line 6 through 16) .....			
18. Monthly coupon allotment for each boarder .....			38-44
19. Total Food Stamp income (line 17 minus line 18) .....			
20. Deduction for live-in attendant (child or medical care) .....			45-51
21. Deduction of monthly allotment for one person (line 20) .....			52-57
22. Deduction for medical expense (if over \$10 per month) .....			58-64
23. Deduction for child care (other than line 20) ....			65-71
24. Deduction for school tuition and mandatory fees .....			72-78
		A 4	14-15
25. Deduction for support or alimony payments paid .....			16-22
26. Deduction for casualty losses .....			23-29
26b. Specify type of casualty			30-44
27. Total of deductions other than shelter (line 20 through 26) .....			
28. FSP income before shelter deductions (line 19 minus line 27) .....			
29. Total shelter cost (including utilities) .....			46-52
30. Shelter deductions .....			
31. NET FOOD STAMP INCOME .....			



## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Does any household member receive meals from:

Meals on Wheels Program .....

53	54
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO

Communal Dining Facility .....

55	56
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO

Number of members in household .....

57	58
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	AGE	COL.	SEX		COL.
			M	F	
1 (HEAD)		59-60			61
2		62-63			64
3		65-66			67
4		68-69			70
5		71-72			73
6		74-75			76
7	(14-15)	77-78			79
8	A 15	16-17			18
9		19-20			21
10		22-23			24
11		25-26			27
12		28-29			30
13		31-32			33
14		34-35			36
15		37-38			39
16		40-41			42
17		43-44			45
18		46-47			48
19		49-50			51
20		52-53			54
21		55-56			57
22		58-59			60
23		61-62			63
24		64-65			66

Number of boarders .....

(67-68)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Number of roomers .....

(69-70)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

## ANSWER EITHER (A) OR (B)

(\*X\* one only)

(A) Answer this question if NO HH members receive SSI.

Is household? . . .

- (1) Pure PA (All HH members AFDC or GA) ..... ☐ 71  
 (2) Pure NPA (No AFDC or GA payment to HH) ..... ☐ 72  
 (3) Mixed (Some, but not all, HH members are an AFDC or GA unit) ..... ☐ 73

(B) Answer this question if SOME or ALL HH members receive SSI grant.

Is household? . . .

- (1) Pure SSI (Receives no GA or AFDC) ..... ☐ 74  
 (2) An SSI household mixed with AFDC or GA unit (but no NPA) ..... ☐ 75  
 (3) An SSI household mixed with NPA unit (No AFDC or GA) ..... ☐ 76  
 (4) An SSI household mixed with NPA and AFDC or GA unit ..... ☐ 77

Check box if you cannot answer any questions on the document ..... ☐ 78

Write a brief description of the problem(s) below.

DATE OF REVIEW

SIGNATURE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE

## APPENDIX 2

### IMPACTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FOOD PROGRAMS ON THE U.S. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY\*

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#### INTRODUCTION

The agricultural community has an increasing and changing stake in the Federal domestic and foreign food programs. Farmers are directly concerned with providing the additional supplies needed to meet the supplemental demands for food generated through these programs and the resulting impacts on prices, costs, incomes and the use of agricultural resources. Agricultural producers also share interests with others in improving the nutritional well-being of children and disadvantaged families and the attainment of the health and productivity benefits.

During 1972, Federal Government outlays for procurement of food in the United States, distribution of food in the United States and abroad, and supplementation of domestic food buying power totaled nearly \$4.5 billion—an amount approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times greater than Federal expenditures for the same purpose in 1960.<sup>1</sup> But during the 1960–72 period, major changes have occurred in Federal outlays among the several types of food programs. Overall there has been a dramatic shift from foreign to domestic programs. Domestic programs increased nearly ninefold to more than \$3.5 billion in 1972. Expenditures for foods through foreign programs were reduced by roughly \$400 million to about \$965 million by 1972—most of which will be reimbursed ultimately with dollars or currencies convertible into dollars.

During the early 1960's, programs were oriented toward making effective use of foods acquired under price support and surplus removal programs of the Federal Government. More recently, as U.S. commodity surpluses dwindled, program emphasis has shifted toward supplementing food purchasing power of U.S. consumers, cash payments to schools and other child feeding services, and for foods which, although not necessarily in abundant supply, are needed to roundout nutritionally adequate combinations of donated foods for low-income families or for distribution to school lunch programs. Program expenditures for acquisition and distribution of surplus commodities have leveled off while those for other purposes have expanded rapidly.

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\*Prepared by the USDA Economic Research Service at the request of the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, 93d Congress, 1st Session, October 1973.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding value of nonfood exports and domestic program allocations for nonfood assistance.

These shifts have altered the distribution of program benefits among commodity sectors in U.S. agriculture from a relatively few commodities available in surplus quantities to a much broader, fuller spectrum of commodities. Producers of animal products, fruits and vegetables now receive an increased share of the demand expansion created through the domestic food programs.

This report describes and analyzes:

1. domestic food programs,
2. government-sponsored agricultural export programs and
3. impacts of those programs on the U.S. agricultural economy.

The domestic and foreign operations, in each instance, include a number of programs with varying objectives, recipient groups, and demand-expansion techniques. They share in the common goal of creating outlets for agricultural products which would not otherwise be accomplished through normal commercial marketing channels and achieving benefits in the public interest.

TABLE 1.—FEDERAL COST OF USDA FOOD PROGRAMS, 1969-72<sup>1</sup>

[In millions of dollars]

Type of program	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food buying power through cash or bonus stamps:				
1. Child nutrition: <sup>2</sup>				
School lunch.....	227	366	626	788
Breakfast.....	8	14	21	28
Special food.....	5	15	34	46
Special milk.....	100	96	91	91
Subtotal.....	340	491	772	953
2. Food stamp (cost of bonus stamps only) <sup>3</sup> .....	272	1, 103	1, 692	1, 985
Total.....	612	1, 594	2, 464	2, 938
Foods acquired through Federal programs:				
3. Food distribution: <sup>4</sup>				
Needy families.....	256	295	318	261
Schools.....	256	271	288	272
Supplemental food <sup>5</sup> .....	4	12	16	16
Institutions.....	24	24	28	26
Total.....	540	602	650	575
Grand total.....	1, 152	2, 196	3, 114	3, 513

<sup>1</sup> Calendar years.

<sup>2</sup> Money donated (but not specifically designated) for local purchases of food. Excludes nonfood assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Includes food certificate program.

<sup>4</sup> Cost of food delivered to State distribution centers.

<sup>5</sup> Includes special food services for preschool and school age children.

Source: Based upon table 3, p. 11, National Food Situation, February 1973, NSF-143, ERS-USDA.

## DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

The primary development in domestic food programs since 1960 has been the emergence of the Food Stamp Program, which by 1972 accounted for about 57 percent of Federal Government expenditures for all domestic food programs. During this period, the share of funds allocated to food assistance for low-income families increased from about one-third to nearly two-thirds of the total domestic food program budget. Although a smaller proportion of the funds were spent for School Lunch and other child nutrition programs, actual expenditures increased substantially.<sup>2</sup> More importantly, the emergence of

<sup>2</sup> Since 1969, cash and foods distributed to child feeding programs increased from less than \$600 million to more than \$1.2 billion (table 1).

the Food Stamp Program was a major contributor to a trend toward making an increased portion of domestic food program benefits available in the form of food buying power, rather than specific commodity allocations. In 1960, federally distributed foods accounted for about 55 percent of total program costs. By 1972, this percentage had dropped to about 16 percent. During recent years, program costs for federally distributed foods have ranged between \$540 million and \$650 million annually.<sup>3</sup>

Although expenditures for domestic food programs have increased nearly ninefold since 1960, most of this expansion has occurred since 1969. This recent expansion resulted primarily from program restructurings:

1. basing the issuance schedule for food stamps on the cost of a nutritionally-adequate diet and
2. increasing the availability of free or reduced price lunches and breakfasts to children from economically disadvantaged families.

As a result, the value of cash, bonus food stamps and foods distributed through the domestic programs in 1972 had risen to an equivalent of 2.8 percent of total U.S. expenditures for food at home and away from home compared with 0.9 percent or less prior to 1969. The impacts of this growth were strongest during 1970 and 1971. The expansion rate slowed during 1972 and appears to be stabilizing further during 1973, except for adjustments associated with changes in food price levels.

The domestic food programs provide substantial capability for discretionary food purchases. During 1972, disadvantaged homemakers received nearly \$2 billion in discretionary food buying power in the form of bonus stamps. Operators of child feeding services received an additional \$862 million in cash support, which were not committed to specific food expenditures—other than those implicit in food and nutritional requirements for meals served.

Not all of the food support provided by the USDA programs can be viewed as a net addition to family food consumption. Attainment of nutritionally adequate diets, in some instances, may result in substantial increases in food usage—and in others an expanded consumption of foods which are rich sources of selected nutrients. Participants in the Federal programs are not isolated from other food sources and possess the capability, in varying degrees, to substitute Federal foods for those they otherwise would have obtained from other sources.

Domestic food programs include several alternative approaches to the goal of improving the diets of children and low-income families. Child nutrition programs provide nutritionally adequate meals—or milk service—without undue financial restraints, to children during periods they are in schools or other institutional establishments. Family assistance programs alleviate monetary restraints to attainment of nutritionally adequate diets by supplementing family food purchasing capabilities—food stamps—or by providing them with a combination of free foods reflecting their nutritional requirements—donated commodities. Changes in demand for food, in terms of expanded usage and shifts in consumption of individual foods, vary by program and warrant independent consideration.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding moneys allocated for equipment and other forms of nonfood assistance.



## CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

During the year ending June 1972, more than \$1.8 billion worth of food was consumed through USDA child nutrition programs. This includes foods purchased locally from non-Federal funds as well as Federal contributions—cash and in-kind.

Amounts and types of foods consumed through the child nutrition outlet are influenced by the following program actions:

1. Children from low-income families receive meals or milk service free or at reduced prices, and others pay less than full cost—savings made possible through Federal, State and local support.

2. Meals provide approximately one-third of the child's daily nutritional requirements—affecting the selection and amounts of foods served.

3. Federal support, including nonfood assistance facilitates establishment and maintenance of food services in many low-income areas.

4. Outlets are provided for foods acquired under price support and surplus removal programs.

Availability of school milk service has been shown to increase average milk consumption by children by as much as 18 to 21 percent.

Observations by school staff members and others indicate that in the absence of school lunches or breakfasts many children have gone hungry, snacked or eaten less than nutritionally-desirable food combinations. There is limited information, however, regarding the extent to which program foods are substituted for foods which otherwise would have been consumed from nonprogram sources. Thus, the extent of net impacts of the programs upon food consumption remains uncertain.

## NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

In the year ending June 1972, approximately 86 percent of the Nation's school population attended NSLP schools—up from 77 percent in 1969. On a typical day—in peak month—nearly 23 million children received NSLP lunches, which provided them with about one-third of their daily nutritional requirements. This represented an increase of nearly 3 million lunches per day since 1969.

This program expansion was associated strongly with greater participation by children from economically-disadvantaged families. Consumption of free or reduced price lunches increased from 3.5 million to more than 7 million on a typical day. Nearly one-third of the lunches served in 1972 were free or reduced price, compared with 15 percent in 1969.

During 1969–72, total program costs increased from less than \$2 billion to nearly \$2.7 billion. Revenues from children's payments changed little—holding slightly in excess of \$1 billion annually—but State and local contributions rose. Most of the increased program costs, however, was met through higher Federal contributions. Federal help assisted local schools in defraying costs of lunches for increasing numbers of economically-disadvantaged children, as well as continuing to provide financial support for the overall program.

During the year ending June 1972, foods costing in excess of \$1.5 billion were served in school lunches—averaging 39 cents per meal.

Federal foods accounted for about 20 percent of this total. The remainder, near \$1.25 billion, was spent in local food purchases. Among the locally purchased items were nearly 4 billion half-pints of milk—one for each lunch served. Based upon earlier studies, it is anticipated that milk and other dairy products may account for roughly 45 percent of these local purchases; meat, poultry, and fish about 20 percent; fresh and processed fruits and vegetables approximately 17 percent; and bakery goods, cereals and flour nearly 10 percent.

#### SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

During the year ending June 1972, 7,800 schools (peak month) were offering breakfasts to nearly 1.2 million children. Nearly 168 million breakfasts were served to economically disadvantaged children and to others having long bus rides to school—a fourfold increase in 4 years. Federal cash contributions in 1972 averaged 14.6 cents per breakfast.

#### SPECIAL FOOD SERVICES

Special food services constitute another rapidly growing sector of the Child Nutrition Program. During the year ending June 1972, over 1.2 million preschool and school age children attended 10,600 summer and year-round activities providing meals under this program. A total of 184 million meals were served—compared with about 10 million meals in 1969. Federal contributions during 1972, in cash and in-kind averaged 21.8 cents per meal.

#### SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

Milk at reduced prices was being offered to preschool and school age children through 97,200 outlets during the year ending June 1972. In NSLP schools, “special” milk was offered to children not buying school lunches—which included milk—and at other times during the school day. In many non-NSLP schools, “special” milk was the only food service offered. During 1972, approximately 2.5 billion half-pints of milk were distributed through the program. The Federal cash contribution averaged 3.6 cents per half-pint.

#### FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

During the period 1969–72, the value of bonus food stamps given to low-income households increased from \$272 million to nearly \$2 billion (table 1). Participation rose from about 3 million to 12 million. A rapid expansion in participation followed program restructuring in 1970, when average benefits were increased from roughly \$6.75 to more than \$13 per person each month. Also, national income eligibility criteria were established which made increasing numbers of families eligible to receive food stamps.

Under the Food Stamp Program, recipients purchase food stamps in amounts approximating food expenditures of typical households of similar size and income status—and receive food stamps of greater value. Within each household size, stamp purchases increase with income.

Since 1970, all eligible households of similar size receive the same amount of food stamps—based upon costs of a nutritionally-adequate

diet under the USDA economy food plan. In effect, low-income families purchase food stamps in accordance with their capability and receive them in amounts reflecting their needs.

Even among households of similar size and income, expenditures for home foods vary widely. Families normally spending less for food than they pay for food stamps are "locked" into increasing their food expenditures in the amount of the bonus stamps received. To the extent that families normally spend more for food than the cost of food stamps, they have an option to increase their food expenditures or to substitute bonus food stamps for family funds which otherwise would be spent for food—and, in effect, increasing amounts available for nonfood expenditures. Bonus food stamps are highly effective in increasing food expenditures of "low-spenders," where the need is greatest, and less effective among families normally spending at levels which should provide them with nutritionally adequate diets.

Although results are imprecise, at least 50 percent of the bonus food stamps issued appear to be spent for foods which otherwise would not have been purchased. During 1972, the program may have expanded demand for food by \$1 billion or more—an amount approaching 1 percent of total U.S. food expenditures.

As incomes rise in the lower levels, families increase their food expenditures. Evidence suggests that among the five major food groups, the meat group benefits most from increased food expenditures (table 2). Among households in the lower income range, percentage allocations of expenditures among food groups change relatively little as incomes rise. Major changes occur, however, in the types of foods purchased within each group. Within the meat group, for example, roughly 80 cents out of each additional dollar spent may be used in the purchase of red meats. In 1972, consumer expenditures for red meat may have increased by nearly \$300 million as a result of supplemental food purchasing power provided by food stamps—the equivalent of nearly 1 percent of total consumer expenditures for red meat in 1972. Estimated near-minimum levels of Food Stamp Program impacts on food expenditures are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED MINIMUM IMPACTS OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM UPON INCREASING FOOD EXPENDITURES, BY FOOD GROUP, 1969-72

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Shared increased food expenditures	Estimated demand expansion through Bonus Stamps <sup>1</sup>			
		1969	1970	1971	1972
Estimated demand expansion for food <sup>1</sup> .....	100	\$136.0	\$501.5	\$846.0	\$992.5
Meat group (meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans and peas, nuts and mixtures mostly meat).....	38	51.7	190.6	321.5	377.2
Red meats only.....	(30)	(40.8)	(150.5)	(253.8)	(297.8)
Beef only.....	(24)	(32.6)	(120.4)	(203.0)	(238.2)
Milk group (milk, cream, cheese, ice cream and other frozen desserts).....	13	17.7	65.2	110.0	129.0
Vegetable and fruit group.....	20	27.2	100.3	169.2	198.5
Bread-cereal group.....	12	16.3	60.2	101.5	119.1
Other food (fats, oils, sweets, etc.).....	17	23.1	85.2	143.8	168.7
Total.....	100	136.0	501.5	846.0	992.5

<sup>1</sup> Based upon estimate that at least 50 percent of bonus food stamps are used for food expenditures which otherwise would not have been made—and the balance serves to increase incomes of recipients. Allocations by food groups based upon income-food expenditure relationships found in the 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.



## FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS

A wide variety of foods are made available to needy persons, schools and other institutional outlets through commodity distribution programs. Foods are acquired by the Federal Government and delivered without charge to State agencies. State and local organizations handle intrastate distribution.

Foods distributed include products of commodities under farm income maintenance programs such as wheat flour, rolled oats, cornmeal and nonfat dry milk. Other foods are obtained through surplus removal programs. Still others are purchased to meet specific user program requirements such as the nutritional combination of foods for distribution to needy families and food purchases (section 6) for use in school lunches. Foods from these several sources have different categories of user outlets. Products distributed vary over time with availability and marketing conditions. With limitations on numbers of "surplus" foods available, distributions of so-called nonsurplus items have increased.

The scope of the Food Distribution Program is indicated by the quantities of donated products distributed during the years 1969-72 (table 3). Agricultural implications are clarified by conversion of food items to standard product weights. Fluid milk, while not a donated product, was purchased locally under the NSLP and special milk program.

### NEEDY PERSONS

During the year ending June 1972, 3.6 million members of low-income households (peak month) received donated commodities in nearly 1,200 localities. Over 3 million resided in the continental United States and more than 550,000 in outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and the Trust Territory. Peak participation during the past 4 years has ranged between 3.6 million and 4.1 million persons.

The program is designed to provide needy families each month with a combination of foods reflecting their nutritional requirements. Within each food group, items distributed will vary with availability and marketing conditions. Many of the products distributed are under farm price support and surplus removal programs.

Also, emergency foods are given in disaster relief. During the past 4 years, emergency food operations have served from about 60,000 to more than 500,000 persons annually. In addition, since 1968 in a number of areas, supplemental foods have been provided for low-income mothers and infants. During the year ending June 1971, over 200,000 persons were enrolled in these programs (peak month).

### SCHOOLS

NSLP schools are eligible to receive donated foods derived from price support and surplus removal actions. In addition, they receive foods purchased with NSLP funds (section 6). Section 6 food expenditures have been maintained around \$64 million during each of the past 4 years. Items included are primarily processed fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry.

TABLE 3.—COMMODITIES DONATED THROUGH USDA FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, 1969-72

[In millions of pounds <sup>1</sup>]

Commodities	Quantities			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
Meats (carcass weight):				
Beef.....	147	129	106	40
Pork, excluding lard.....	134	103	200	174
Total meats.....	281	232	306	214
Poultry and eggs:				
Chicken (ready to cook).....	60	96	106	166
Turkeys (ready to cook).....	64	100	66	71
Eggs <sup>2</sup> (million dozen).....	20	19	24	21
Dairy products:				
Butter <sup>3</sup> .....	166	169	171	159
All cheeses, except full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers.....	89	46	75	46
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	62	89	95	82
Nonfat dry milk.....	117	126	130	107
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent) <sup>4</sup> .....	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total milk equivalent (fats solids basis) <sup>4</sup> .....	7,980	7,649	8,079	7,446
Total dairy (milk fat content) <sup>4</sup> .....	288	278	291	270
Food fats and oils:				
Total, excluding butter (actual weight) <sup>5</sup> .....	78	97	102	101
Total, including butter (fat content).....	214	230	243	230
Fruits and juices:				
Fruits in fresh form.....	5	82	37	41
Canned fruit.....	136	178	135	161
Dried fruit <sup>6</sup> .....	41	43	28	20
Canned fruit juices.....	48	72	94	80
Frozen citrus juice.....	6	16	22	-----
Vegetables:				
Canned vegetables, including potatoes.....	212	190	160	100
Potatoes <sup>7</sup> (million hundredweight).....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7
Sweet potatoes (thousand hundredweight).....	64	109	105	35
Dry beans and field peas, cleaned basis <sup>8</sup> .....	81	85	87	66
Grains and cereals:				
Wheat (million bushels).....	10	11	12	11
Rice, roughly equivalent <sup>8</sup> (million hundredweight).....	.8	.8	.9	.7
Corn, grain only (million bushels).....	4	4	4	4
Oats (million bushels).....	2	2	2	9
Peanuts, kernel basis <sup>8</sup> .....	46	49	49	42

<sup>1</sup> Different weights shown in stub for eggs, potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice and corn. Products converted equivalent weights in some instances.

<sup>2</sup> Most scrambled egg mix.

<sup>3</sup> Includes butter equivalents for limited amounts of butter oil.

<sup>4</sup> Fluid milk and cream are not donated. Figures include milk purchased locally and consumed under school lunch and special milk programs—for which Federal payments are made.

<sup>5</sup> Includes lard/shortening, vegetable shortenings, salad oils and limited amount of margarine.

<sup>6</sup> Pack, crop or marketing year.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes 23,000,000 pounds of frozen potato products in 1972.

<sup>8</sup> Peanut equivalent of peanut butter.

Source: Economic Research Service from Food and Nutrition Service data.

Schools with nonprofit lunch services outside of the National School Lunch Programs also have qualified to receive selected categories of donated commodities. Through 1970, foods were moving to non-NSLP schools with an enrollment in excess of 2.3 million children. In the year ending June 1970, this figure dropped to 266,000.

#### INSTITUTIONS

During the year ending June 1971, donated foods were delivered to summer camps serving nearly 1.6 million children. Year-round institutions with more than 1.2 million qualifying recipients also received Federal foods. The value of foods moving through these institutional outlets has ranged from roughly \$22 to \$26 million during fiscal years 1969-72.

A substantial portion of the institutional distribution has been described previously in regard to child nutrition programs. Foods also move to hospitals and other institutions serving needy persons.



## DEMAND EXPANSION THROUGH COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

Donated commodities moving to NSLP schools help to defray costs of free or reduced price lunches for children from low-income families—and to hold down prices charged to children making regular meal purchases. Foods distributed through other institutional food services expand total demand for food to the extent that these organizations maintain regular food expenditures and use the donated foods in improving diets of qualified recipients.

Information is limited regarding demand expansion for food derived through the distribution of Federal foods to needy families under the nutrition approach. The program lacks the locked-in demand expansion mechanism found in the Food Stamp Program. The extent to which homemakers will choose to supplement donated commodities with other foods purchased with family funds represents a voluntary decision.

On the basis of very limited research evidence, it appears that the Food Distribution Program may have had demand-expanding effects exceeding those derived through comparable cash income grants. Each additional dollar of cash income tends to generate between 20 to 30 cents of extra food expenditures at these income levels—or about one-half the impact of a dollar's worth of bonus food stamps. If the relationships hold, the issuance of donated commodities during 1972 would have generated at least \$59 to \$80 million in additional food usage—donated or purchased—by low-income families.

## GOVERNMENT SPONSORED AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PROGRAMS

Since mid-1954, U.S. agricultural exports under Government programs primarily P.L. 480, have amounted to 24 billion dollars, 23 percent of all agricultural exports (table 4). They reached a peak of 41 percent of agricultural exports in 1956, declining to 11 percent in 1972. Sales for foreign currencies accounted for a little over half of all exports under Government programs during the 1954–72 period, reaching a peak in the early 1969's. Since that time they have been phased out as directed by Congress and have been replaced by long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales. Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development have also increased since the mid-60's.

The historical evolution of the foreign food programs indicates a significant turning point occurring around 1966 (table 4). At that time the Food Aid Act (Public Law 480) was amended to require the President to take steps to assure a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to long-term dollar credits. The result was a shift in program objectives from disposal of U.S. surpluses to dollar or commercial sales. By 1969, sales for dollars exceeded sales for local currencies for the first time. In 1970, a further amendment encouraged friendly countries toward a greater degree of self-reliance in meeting their problems of food production and population growth. In addition, the transition from sale for local currency to long-term dollar credits was to be completed by the end of 1971. In 1969–72 period thus reflects a new rationale for food aid programs and distinct set of impact relationships.

While the overall level of shipments under P.L. 480 has remained relatively constant since 1969, there has been a shift in the relative importance of the different types of programs. Increasingly, shipments under Title I have emphasized sales for long-term dollar credit rather than sales for local currencies. The long-term credit sales currently account for about two-thirds of food shipments under P.L. 480. Economic growth in many countries, such as the Republic of China, Republic of Korea, and Iran, who formerly relied heavily on imports of U.S. farm products under P.L. 480, has enabled them to shift to greater commercial purchases. Shipments of agricultural exports under Title II for disaster relief and other food emergencies, as well as for grants and loans for developmental purposes, have remained relatively stable over the same period. Shipments under the Mutual Security AID, which represent sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under developmental loans have been only periodically important.

The principal foods exported under Government programs are wheat and flour, rice, soybean oil, nonfat dry milk and corn (table 5). In 1972, these commodities plus cotton accounted for 85 percent of total exports under specified Government programs. Each of the above commodities possess unique market characteristics and are exported under quite different rationales.

Wheat constitutes the largest component by value of agricultural exports under specified Government programs (table 5). More importantly for domestic market impacts, it has represented a significant portion—around 10 percent—of the total U.S. supply (table 6). Since 1969, the export of wheat under Government programs has become an increasingly quasi-commercial outlet, that is, exported under Title I for long-term dollar credits. Wheat flour and bulgar wheat, which are shipped largely under Title II for food emergencies, now represent only about 22 percent of total wheat exports.

Rice exports under Government programs represent roughly 30 percent of the utilization of domestic supply and over 50 percent of total rice exports (table 5). Shipments of rice are almost wholly carried out under Title I—long-term dollar credit sales with some Title II and Mutual Security Aid exports in recent years. The quasi-commercial nature of such a large outlet of the domestic supply has, over the years, made P.L. 480 rice exports a permanent element in the domestic market and the domestic rice programs.

Export of soybean oil under Government programs, both Title I and II, remains as a basic surplus removal device. In the absence of these exports, there would be much lower oil prices as the surplus moved into commercial markets in the United States and abroad. Lower oil prices would place downward pressure on soybean prices received by farmers as the bean crushers would be receiving a lower price for the joint product of soybean meal. Thus, market conditions favorable to increased production of soybeans and soybean meal and cheaper feed costs for the livestock sector are reinforced by exports of soybean oil under Government programs which maintain oil prices at reasonable levels. The rapid expansion of soybean production has clearly been enhanced by the ready outlet of 8–10 percent of the domestic soybean oil supplies for export under Government programs.

Nonfat dry milk is the form in which the Government exports most dairy products, although some butter and cheese had been included (table 6). Most of the exports move under the Title II program for food relief. In years past, the nonfat dry milk outlet was highly important in much the same way as soybean oil exports were for bean and meal prices. However, nonfat solids have found increasing domestic outlets in lowfat products and cheese and are now in very short supply in the United States. In this environment, Government program exports of nonfat solids have declined to near zero with milk production having difficulty in keeping up with domestic demand for dairy products.

Corn and grain sorghum exports under Government programs have represented a very small proportion of the total U.S. supply and thus have had minimal impact on the domestic market.

TABLE 4.—U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UNDER AND OUTSIDE SPECIFIED GOVERNMENT-FINANCED PROGRAMS AND TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, CALENDAR YEAR 1955 THROUGH 1972 AND JULY-DECEMBER 1954

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Public Law 480							Total agricultural exports	
	Sales for foreign currency <sup>1</sup>	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales <sup>2</sup>	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development <sup>3</sup>	Donations through voluntary relief agencies <sup>4</sup>	Barter for strategic materials <sup>5</sup>	Mutual Security AID <sup>6</sup>	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs <sup>7</sup>	All
1954, July-December	263	-----	28	20	22	211	281	1,304	1,585
1955	638	-----	56	186	262	361	1,118	2,081	3,199
1956	760	-----	65	187	372	449	1,711	2,459	4,170
1957	752	-----	43	175	284	318	1,536	2,970	4,506
1958	732	-----	32	159	65	214	1,233	2,622	3,855
1959	1,014	-----	49	111	175	198	1,208	2,747	3,955
1960	1,006	-----	93	124	117	157	1,461	3,371	4,832
1961	1,161	1	81	151	181	179	1,483	3,941	5,024
1962	1,233	42	81	178	137	35	1,479	3,555	5,034
1963	1,161	52	99	160	37	11	1,520	4,064	5,584
1964	1,899	97	62	186	43	23	1,644	4,704	6,348
1965	1,52	152	73	180	19	26	1,349	4,880	6,229
1966	239	194	815	132	41	47	1,653	5,528	6,881
1967	736	384	108	179	13	33	1,263	5,117	6,380
1968	540	428	101	150	3	11	1,189	5,039	6,228
1969	337	430	103	153	-----	NA	1,021	4,915	5,936
1970	276	430	129	126	-----	812	1,033	6,226	7,259
1971	174	518	138	152	-----	87	1,069	6,624	7,693
1972	70	618	236	141	-----	NA	1,065	8,339	9,404
1955-72 and July-December 1954	12,284	3,215	1,614	2,850	1,731	2,322	24,036	80,086	104,102



	Percent									
1954, July-December	2	1	2	13	18	82	100			
1955	2	6	8	11	35	65	100			
1956	2	4	9	11	41	59	100			
1957	1	4	5	7	34	66	100			
1958	1	4	2	6	32	68	100			
1959	1	3	4	4	31	69	100			
1960	1	3	2	3	30	70	100			
1961	2	3	4	4	30	70	100			
1962	2	3	3	(9)	29	71	100			
1963	2	3	3	(9)	27	73	100			
1964	1	3	1	(9)	26	74	100			
1965	1	3	(9)	(9)	22	78	100			
1966	1	2	1	1	20	80	100			
1967	1	3	(9)	1	20	80	100			
1968	2	2	(9)	(9)	19	81	100			
1969	2	2	---	NA	17	83	100			
1970	2	2	---	(9)	14	86	100			
1971	2	2	---	1	14	86	100			
1972	2	1	---	NA	11	89	100			
1955-72 and July-December 1954	1	3	2	2	23	77	100			

NA—Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Authorized by title I, Public Law 480.

<sup>2</sup> Shipments under agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

<sup>3</sup> Authorized by title II, Public Law 480.

<sup>4</sup> Authorized by sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and sec. 302, title III, Public Law 480 through Dec. 31, 1966. Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808, effective Jan. 1, 1967.

<sup>5</sup> Authorized by sec. 303, title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Includes some shipments in exchange for goods and services for U.S. agencies before 1963.

<sup>6</sup> Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans authorized by Public Law's 165, 665, and 87-195.

<sup>7</sup> "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include in addition to unassisted commercial transactions; shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash or in kind.

<sup>8</sup> Includes shipments only for July-December 1970.

<sup>9</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

Source: "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States," Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, April 1973, p. 56.



TABLE 5.—U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, MINOR COMMODITIES, 1969-72  
[In millions of dollars]

Year	Wheat and wheat products				Rice	Soybean oil	Nonfat dry milk	Corn	Grain sorghums
	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgar wheat	Total					
1969 .....	\$252.5	\$81.9	\$23.7	\$358.1	\$182.8	\$76.2	\$69.3	\$28.6	\$26.8
1970 .....	288.7	86.2	18.6	393.5	171.3	92.2	91.4	26.5	26.2
1971 .....	295.3	77.3	19.8	392.4	133.6	112.8	91.2	29.5	36.4
1972 .....	294.3	61.6	23.9	379.8	238.2	110.1	70.9	57.0	34.4

	Millions of bushels				Millions of hundred-weight	Millions of pounds		Millions of bushels	
	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgar wheat	Total	Rice	Soybean oil	Nonfat dry milk	Corn	Grain sorghums
1969 .....	160.7	47.7	10.8	219.2	24.3	745.1	292.0	20.9	22.1
1970 .....	171.0	52.3	10.1	233.4	23.3	681.8	349.9	17.7	19.8
1971 .....	164.9	40.2	9.8	214.9	19.0	789.8	303.6	18.7	24.3
1972 .....	165.9	35.8	10.4	212.1	30.6	758.6	214.5	40.1	24.5

Source: "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States," Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, April 1973, pp. 58-61, and earlier issues.

TABLE 6.—U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS <sup>1</sup>

Year	Wheat	Rice	Soybean oil	Nonfat dry milk <sup>2</sup>	Corn	Grain sorghum
Percent of domestic supply:						
1968-69 .....	11.9	27.5	10.5	2.7	0.3	1.9
1969-70 .....	11.9	29.5	9.4	3.2	.6	2.2
1970-71 .....	10.8	23.6	8.6	2.8	.5	2.3
1971-72 .....	9.9	35.5	9.5	1.9	.5	2.5
Percent of total exports of given commodity:						
1968-69 .....	46.1	54.0	85.0	71.1	3.3	18.2
1969-70 .....	44.4	56.2	55.0	70.3	5.0	18.8
1970-71 .....	32.9	51.6	44.0	65.5	4.3	12.1
1971-72 .....	36.8	65.7	53.0	54.6	4.9	23.5

<sup>1</sup> All percentages based upon crop year supplies and exports except nonfat dry milk which is calendar year 1969-72. Wheat—July-June. Rice—August-July, soybean oil, corn, and grain sorghum—October-September.

<sup>2</sup> Nonfat solid basis.

Source: Calculated from table 5.

## SUMMARY

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### IMPACTS ON THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Benefits derived from domestic and foreign food programs have been substantial and broadly differed throughout the United States and foreign countries. Many of those benefits cannot be reduced to simple economic terms—the improvement of diets, relief of human suffering during times of disasters, alleviation of the bonds of poverty and hunger domestically and abroad. Although such benefits do not lend themselves to empirical determination, they may in fact be the most important social benefits occurring from the program.

But there are important economic impacts at least partially measurable, upon both food consumers and producers. Foreign food programs, in addition to serving humanitarian purposes, have provided economic inputs for developing more viable economies in many nations and opened new trade channels for U.S. agricultural producers. Foreign and, to a lesser extent, domestic food distribution programs have provided insulated and constructive outlets for more than \$20 billion in foods acquired through price stabilization and surplus removal programs; thus, benefiting both the U.S. farmer and consumers at home and abroad. Throughout much of the 1950's and 1960's when the output of American agriculture was in excess of commercial demand at prices which would generate reasonably adequate incomes to farmers, domestic and foreign food programs undergirded and reinforced domestic farm policy to improve and stabilize farm prices and incomes.

Throughout much of the 1950's and 1960's the combined price support-food distribution operation provided major benefits to the producers of wheat, soybeans, rice, dairy and other commodities by maintaining prices and incomes above otherwise prevailing levels and increasing short-term stability in agricultural markets. Those conditions in turn encouraged capital investment, development and application of new technology and improved efficiency in production and marketing of farm products. Although many of these benefits to the agricultural community have been indirect—reflected through price support program operations such as acreage allotments, commodity loan rates and storage policies, they have been substantial.

The above situation was operative during most of the period since World War II, when substantial Federal commodity inventories were in existence. As stocks of surplus commodities diminished and the volume of products purchased from current production for distribution through food programs increased beginning in the late 1960's direct benefits occurred to producers. Program purchases from current commercial supplies increased total demand and prices in the marketplace.

Surplus removal programs have provided producers of the so-called "nonbasic" commodities with stand-by protection against price aberrations resulting from temporary over-supplies. Federal purchases needed to provide nationwide distribution to School Lunch Programs, for example, are sufficient, in most instances, to remove from the commercial market significant portions of individual products in "over-supply." Producers receive immediate income benefits through higher prices—or carryover benefits, when burdensome inventories of nonperishable products are reduced.

With the expanded use of cash allocations and food stamps, major portions of the benefits of demand expansion through food programs, however, now accrue to producers of food items not included in price support or surplus removal programs. Aggregate increases in total food usage resulting from the distribution of food buying power and commodities through the domestic food programs have not been estimated with precision. With bonus food stamps increasing food expenditures of low-income families by at least \$1 billion or more annually, and approximately \$900 million being spent for free or reduced-price school lunches<sup>4</sup> it appears that total demand expansion from the domestic programs may approach 2 percent of total U.S. food expenditures.

Producers of meat, other protein foods, fruits, vegetables and milk appear to be the primary beneficiaries of expanded domestic demand resulting from current types of domestic food programs. Impacts, however, extend over the full spectrum of food production—and to added requirements for feedstuffs needed in producing the increased amounts of animal products. Rice producers appear currently to benefit relatively more than other commodity producers from foreign food programs with over one-third of the domestic rice supply being exported under those programs.

Total usage of donated commodities distributed through the domestic and foreign programs, including milk purchased locally with child nutrition program funds, indicate the scope of direct program interactions with the food industry—but not necessarily net expansions in demand for specific foods. During calendar year 1972, for selected food items, program usage accounted for the following percentages of U.S. production:

Food item:	Percent
Pork.....	1.3
Chicken.....	1.8
Turkey.....	3.7
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	5.8
Nonfat dry milk.....	8.4
Fluid whole milk.....	6.2
Butter.....	14.3
Lard and rendered pork fat.....	9.6
Fats and oils (fat content).....	3.7
Canned fruit.....	4.0
Fruit juices, canned and frozen.....	2.7
Dried fruits.....	4.6
Canned vegetables.....	1.0
Potatoes.....	0.9
Beans, dry edible.....	4.0

<sup>4</sup> Including foods worth about \$500 million.

Program impacts in some instances involve joint product relationships and economic effects involving both producers and consumers of the primary commodity. Soybeans provide an example. Soybean meal and oil are produced in relatively fixed proportions. When domestic demand for soybean meal in animal feeds exceeds demand for oil, alternative uses and outlets have been found for soybean oil. Through such actions, total income to soybean producers has been increased without negatively affecting prices paid by cattlemen, poultry producers and others using soybean meal in their feeding operations. Dairy products—fluid whole milk, butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk—provided another example of interproduct relationships involving the domestic and foreign food programs. The family of food programs provide flexible alternatives in dealing with simple or reasonably complex changes in demand for food products.

The importance of the foreign and domestic food programs in the U.S. agricultural system has not been given adequate recognition. This results from the fact that impacts upon the agricultural economy are only partially visible. In the case of commodities under price support programs, as cited, the quantity that the farmer produces and the price he receives often is determined largely by price support program criteria—which in turn are affected by food program operations. Alternatively, food program impacts on producers of non-basic commodities tend to have increased in small annual increments which have been built into the overall demand structure. Impacts would be readily discernible only in instances when food programs were discontinued without replacement.







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